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MODEL PRISON HOUSING 1000 HAS NO WALL

Inmates at McNeil Island, Wash., Work Contentedly With Little Guarding

WARDEN'S RELIANCE ON MEN IS JUSTIFIED

'Honor Farm' Hewn Out of Wilderness—Barn and Camp Built by Prisoners

By CHARLES F. A. MANN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Despite recent riots in various American prisons, the United States can still boast of having one of the world's finest p..al institutions, McNeil Island, the famous "prison without walls," the oldest, smallest and least known of the three federal prisons.

For 60 years it has stood on the promontory of one of the most picturesque islands in Puget Sound, the American "Devil's Island," and has been the house of correction for federal law violators in the region of the Pacific Coast stretching for 3500 miles from Mexico to Point Barrow, Alaska.

Hardly another federal institution has had the sheer struggle to survive as this unusual prison, that for more than 40 years was considered the jumping off place in the Department of Justice, where men were sent to be punished, yet had to go to work immediately upon their arrival to build the very institution they were to occupy!

Because of the remoteness from the Atlantic seaboard, and the crude administration of justice in the pioneering stage of the Northwest, Congress passed an act Jan. 22, 1867, providing for establishment of a prison in the Northwest, mainly to handle violators of federal law sent from Alaska, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

In 1871 the Attorney-General sent an agent to the territory of Washington, via the Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco and Portland, then by river boat to what is now Kelso, Wash., then stage to Olympia and finally by flat-bottomed bateau to Fort Steilacoom.

After much speculation, a friendly settler by the name of Jay Smith offered 27 acres of land on McNeil Island gratis, and later it was accepted for the sum of $100 by the Government. The first building, still known as No. 1 cell house, was completed in 1871, and for 34 years this building and the 27 acres of land served as McNeil Prison.

All records were kept in longhand in a clumsy log-book, and it is shown that one Abraham Gervais, sentenced to 20 months for selling liquor to the Indians in Oregon, was duly received as prisoner No. 1, an incident, by the way, which cannot be laid by the wets to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

From the very first year that McNeil Prison began to function every-

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Canadian Marine's Annual Losses Less by $1,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The losses entailed by the Canadian Government merchant marine during the past year were $1,500,000 under those of the preceding year, according to the eleventh annual report tabled in Parliament by T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals.

Operating revenues decreased by $741,000 and operating expenses decreased by slightly more than $1,000,000, the total book loss being $5,928,758. Seven vessels were sold during the year, leaving a fleet of 31.

A separate and first report on the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, under the same board of directors headed by Sir Henry Thornton, was also presented. It shows that the operating revenue amounted to $3,332,000 and operating expenses to $3,780,000, after debiting depreciation and interest on notes and advances, the total book loss being $1,117,000.

The revenue was less than expected, due to the unsettled condition of the sugar trade in the West Indies which together with the heavy expenses necessary in inaugurating a new service were mainly responsible, the report states, for the deficit.

Competition from services operated from the United States was heavier than had been anticipated. The bright spots of the report are those dealing with the number of passengers carried, a total of 25,000, and the amount of bananas carried to Montreal during the summer months and to Halifax in winter. It is anticipated that after the completion of one year's operations the banana-carrying steamers will have landed in Canada approximately 2,000,000 bunches, "and this notwithstanding strong competition by water and rail."

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Mail by Parachute Tried Out in England

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

EXPERIMENTS now in progress by the Air Ministry with two types of parachutes for delivery of mail and goods by airplane were announced here April 29. One of a high velocity type opens automatically after falling a predetermined distance. The other type opens at a predetermined distance from the ground. When perfected, these probably will be used to deliver letters and packages throughout Great Britain.

Women to Seek World Channel of Good Will

Two Plans Presented at Louisville to League of Women Voters

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Within the next few months women's organizations representing every country in the world will be united in a campaign for international peace and good will, Miss Josephine Schain told the National League of Women Voters on the eve of the opening of the biennial convention here.

The new international organization at which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt hinted in an interview published recently will be along one of two lines, said Miss Schain. Either the existing international organizations of women will agree to affiliate under the leadership of the International Council of Women or what is more probable they will set up a committee on which each will be equal, similar to the form of organization employed by the joint congressional committee in Washington which watches the legislative interests of 20 United States women's groups.

Choice between the two plans is likely to be made at a conference of representatives of the various groups called by the International Council of Women to convene in connection with its convention the last of May in Vienna.

Invited to Conference

Among the women's groups invited to send representatives to the conference are the International Council of Women, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, the International Young Women's Christian Association, the International Federation of University Women, and the International Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The purpose of the various international groups, in the words of Miss Schain, is "to establish definite, responsible channels through which the women of the different countries can work for world peace."

It is a result of efforts which the women of five countries made to register their opinions with the delegates at the naval conference. The appeal of American women for reduction of naval armament was taken to London by Miss Schain as administrative chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, together with Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, treasurer of the committee.

Announcement of the determination of women to assume their individual responsibility for building public opinion in support of world peace was made at a conference arranged by the international relations committee and followed by a speech by Chester H. Rowell of Berkeley, Calif., in which he charged that the United States delegates to the Lon-

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NORTHERN ARMY MOVES AGAINST CHIANG FORCES

Nanking Faces Two-Sided Task as Bandits Overrun Southern Sections

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After completing a tour of inspection of the forces along the northern front, President Chiang Kai-shek left Hankow April 29, returning to Nanking.

It is reported that Feng Yu-hsiang, Shansi commander, has reached Changchow, which Chinese circles, taking consideration of the northern military activities and the movement to form an independent government, headed by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, interpret as indications of imminent hostilities.

Nevertheless, the principal interest is focused upon the alarming unrest in the Yangtze provinces, following a succession of Communist bandit outrages, which have gone unchecked while the Government's hands are tied preparing to meet the northern attack.

Kiangsi and Fukien are the provinces chiefly affected by lawless hordes roaming unmolested, and leading provincial authorities have been resigning owing to their inability to suppress the menace. Each day brings fresh reports of bandit attacks resulting in many towns being looted, foreign missionaries captured and the Chinese populace similarly suffering. The papers on April 29 chronicled four new instances in the Yangtze provinces and two in Hupeh, four missionaries being captured.

It is commented locally that if the Government does not face the northern threat, the bandits having acquired already so much power, are likely to constitute an anti-government menace.

Strict precautions and many raids on the Communist bases at Shanghai by Sino-foreign authorities are believed to have liquidated plans for the May 1 demonstrations, but the labor situation continues unsettled, tram and bus services being suspended, while efforts are being made by the agitators to involve other services.

Security Frauds Under Attack by New York Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New York State's campaign against bucket shops and fraudulent dealers in securities resulted in putting a stop to the activities of 186 firms or individuals during the first three months of 1930, Watson Washburn, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the bureau of securities, announced, April 28.

Mr. Washburn said that these firms had, over varying periods of time, caused a loss of about $13,000,000 to the public, of which amount approximately $500,000 was recovered through the bureau's activities.

"The bureau has been a good deal more successful," he continued, "than in 1929 in curbing stock frauds. I believe we have succeeded in nipping many gyp firms in the bud before they have had a chance to broaden the scope of their activities. There is a good deal less stock fraud now than there was in 1929."

Mr. Washburn held that prosecution for fraudulent stock practices has now reached the point where preventative rather than curative or disciplinary measures are needed. He praised the Martin Act, but declared that there was a need now for new legislation to increase the legal powers of the bureau. The illicit stock broker, he said, should not only be punished for violations of the Martin Act, but should be restrained by legislation from any stock selling activities.

Three-Year Boston Highway Project to Cost $4,120,000

Report Favors Comprehensive Program for Metropolitan District Led by Canton-Wellesley Speedway—Many Improvements

A three-year highway construction program in Metropolitan Boston to cost approximately $4,120,000, and investigation of other proposed projects, is recommended for legislation by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs in a report based on recommendations of Governor Allen, the Metropolitan Planning Division and other state commissions.

The largest project proposed in the report is a $1,400,000 state highway beginning at Blue Hill Avenue, Canton, passing through Dedham to a point near the junction of Reservoir and Worcester Streets in Wellesley.

Other important projects suggested are a $750,000 highway from a point on Washington Street, West Roxbury, to Canterbury and Blue Hill Avenue; a $200,000 highway beginning in Milton near Milton Street to run to the intersection of Brush Road at Blue Hill Parkway; a $700,000 parkway from West Roxbury Parkway near Weld Street, to Spring Street near the Charles River crossing; a $600,000 highway from the Revere Beach Parkway in Revere to connect with the North Shore Road south of Revere Street; a $180,000 overpass for vehicular traffic over Broadway at the Parkway, Revere.

The Metropolitan Commission is directed to take for state use what land is required for highway improvement at the intersection of Memorial Drive and Boylston Street, Cambridge; to construct a traffic circle at Revere Beach Parkway and Middlesex Fells Parkway, Medford. An appropriation of $60,000 is authorized for these two projects.

Appropriation of $100,000 is advised for extension of Furnace Brook Parkway in Quincy, and for construction of a highway beginning at the Newburyport Turnpike near the eastern terminus of the Lynn Fells Parkway, to run to a point in Lynn Woods to connect with a proposed parkway from Lynn proper to that point.

The City of Boston is authorized to issue bonds for $130,000 to provide for construction of a parkway beginning

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BUSINESS WARNED TO TREAT FAIRLY WITH THE PUBLIC

Legislative Restrictions Are Shown Sure to Follow on Failure to Do So

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In the keynote address at the opening of the general session of the eighteenth annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, William Butterworth, president, warned American business to keep faith with the public under penalty of restrictive and retaliatory state or federal legislative action.

Mr. Butterworth's address marked the formal opening of the session which had been preceded by meetings and a banquet of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. Following his address the meeting resolved itself into six round tables, discussing what lies ahead in the respective fields of banking, construction, exporting, industrial development, inland waterway development and the natural resources industries.

"May I say to you in all candor," Mr. Butterworth said in his speech, "that I am convinced that if our future—near or remote—holds in store a season of business baiting at the hands of lawmakers or other governmental authorities, that relatively small part of the business community which, either through short-sightedness or disregard of its larger interest, breaks the canons of fair play to which the vast majority of the business community gives hearty allegiance, will be responsible.

"On the other hand, I am firmly convinced that as long as our public understands that business, itself realizes that it holds its tenure of liberty on good behavior, the public, realizing its partnership in the economic enterprises of the Nation, will not raise the hue and cry for reprisals which will abridge a legitimate business liberty."

Mr. Butterworth recapitulated the activities of the national chamber in the past year and said the present meeting would give an opportunity of appraising current business conditions, and the purpose of business itself.

"Business has turned a critical eye upon itself," he said. "Out of this frank self-appraisal, a fundamental fact emerges in its proper perspective, and that fundamental fact is that the primary object of business is not social uplift or, indeed, the fostering of the arts and sciences, but that it is, now, as it has always been in reality —profits."

From this primary object, however, Mr. Butterworth argued, flow other considerations which have direct bearing upon the whole national well-being. A policy of enlightened self-interest demands a "sane social point of view." Failure to heed responsibilities, he warned, will bring reprisals.

As to what lies ahead of business he declared: "There can be nothing ahead that bodes lasting ill if we keep the right sort of leadership at the helm—a leadership of initiative

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INDIAN REBELS TAMPER WITH NATIVE TROOPS

First Sign of Success of Propaganda Reported in Peshawar

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The fact that two platoons (about 120 men) of an Indian regiment were officially reported April 29 as having been "found unsatisfactory" during the recent riots at Peshawar is the first indication received here of any penetration of native troops by the Nationalist propaganda, long assiduously directed toward this body.

The regiment concerned is composed of mountaineers of a not very advanced civilization, inhabiting the foothills of the Himalayas. They are a brave and simple folk, much under the domination of the Brahmins, who, however, have been only partially successful in eradicating older and more primitive faiths. These native troops have British officers and behaved splendidly throughout the war. They form part of a large and similarly organized force comprising all the chief races of India, which, together with the British troops, form the ordinary garrison of that vast country.

Clash in Hills

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Two Pathans were killed and five seriously injured April 29 in an encounter between a band of seven Pathans and villagers from Nangaon near Nasik.

The villagers turned out in large numbers when the alarm of "robbers" was raised. The Pathans, who are Afghan hillsmen, armed with knives and pistols, opened fire, but the villagers hemmed them in a ravine and used long range sling shots.

Meanwhile the armed police arrived from Ghote and removed the injured Pathans, and their weapons were confiscated.

Orthodox Hindus and "untouchables" clashed before the temple at Nasik April 27. The untouchables engaged in a demonstration against the higher caste Hindus, finally drawing from them a bombardment of stones.

Jailed Mayor Re-elected

CALCUTTA (AP)—J. M. Sen Gupta, who now is serving a sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment for sedition and conspiracy growing out of the civil disobedience campaign, was unanimously re-elected Mayor of Calcutta April 29. This will be his fifth term.

Carters of the city were not working April 29 as a protest against the conviction of some of their officials in connection with recent disturbances here.

During the day 15 political suspects were arrested in a widespread police roundup.

DE MAR IS HONORED BY PUBLIC IN KEENE

KEENE, N. H. (AP)—Clarence H. De Mar, winner of the Boston Marathon and teacher in the Keene Normal School, donned his old Olympic running suit April 28 and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by several thousand townspeople. The demonstration took place in Central Square and occasioned a semi-holiday as shops closed early that all might take part in the welcome to the veteran who captured the Boston classic for the seventh time on Patriots' Day, April 19.

De Mar was met at the school by the American Legion band and rode with his wife at the head of a parade through flag-draped streets to the scene of the festivities.

He was presented with a silver plaque by Charles G. Shedd, former Mayor, crowned with a laurel wreath and welcomed in behalf of the citizens by Forrest L. Carey, Mayor. All of the school children took part in the ceremonies.

WOMEN'S GROUP DETERMINED TO UPHOLD DRY ACT

National Law Enforcement Committee Meets at Loyalty Luncheon

Brimming over with enthusiasm for prohibition, and determined that current attacks upon the Eighteenth Amendment and state enforcement laws shall not be allowed to undo the progressive curbing of the liquor traffic, more than 1000 women gathered from many states to attend the Loyalty Luncheon of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement in Boston, April 29.

Promptly at 10 a. m. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, chairman of the New England committee of the law enforcement committee, rapped for order in a dramatized representation of the recent hearings in Washington. In cap and gown, Mrs. Gurney and 15 other leading women sat at a U-shaped table, acting as members of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, chairman of the national committee, presented witnesses just as she did at Washington. Many of the women, from New York, New Jersey, Maine, Connecticut and other states, who testified before the actual committee, were present. In the audience were representatives of scores of women's clubs and organizations from New England communities.

Witnesses were called in an order following as close as possible that at Washington. Mrs. Peabody, in an introductory address, declared that women are the natural law enforcers in the home and schoolroom, and that they are determined to retain the benefits of prohibition by use of the ballot.

Testimony presented at Washington by Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was read by Mrs. Orrin R. Judd in addition to her own later paper.

So far as possible in the three hours of the hearing, women presented exactly the testimony given at Washington. Many addresses were necessarily shortened, but the atmosphere of the hearing was reproduced in a dramatic form which kept the audience responsive to the least statement.

Croatian Defends Acts of Terrorism as Duty of Liberty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The trial of the Croatian "terrorists," now going on here, took a new direction April 29 when Tsvetko Hadjia, a young lawyer charged with being one of the two principal organizers in the alleged conspiracy, took the stand.

He started to read a long declaration in which although he implicitly admitted participation in illegal acts against the régime stated he did not consider himself guilty of any crime because liberty and the duty of working for liberty constitute one of the sacred rights of every nation.

Hadjia believed that Croatia had been subjected to oppression which all citizens are bound to try to overthrow. He accepts the consequences of his acts and facing almost certain conviction calmly states that he has consecrated his career to the liberation of his fellows. He reaffirmed that police torture exists in Zagreb.

The presiding judge, interrupting the defendant, took the manuscript from him and prevented him from finishing the reading of his prepared statement. Answering questions the accused said that terrorist acts are designed merely to serve as a protest and such a method of expressing opinions was adopted because others were not permitted. Since 22 accused still remain to be examined the trial will probably continue for 20 days. The censor allows the local press to report the trial with considerable freedom.

Governments Get Plan for European States

By the Associated Press

Vienna

THE founder and leader of the Pan-Europe movement, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, has submitted to all European governments a draft constitution of the "European Federated States" for discussion and counter-proposals.

Among the provisions is one stating that members of the confederation are to guarantee mutually the maintenance of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact and to agree to look upon every attack on any part of the confederation's territory as an attack on the territory of its own state to be defended politically, economically and militarily.

Eclipse Gives of Its Best to Observers

Ideal Conditions Greet Astronomers in Western Path of Totality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Just off the edge of totality of the solar eclipse which swept across the northwestern part of the United States on April 28 this city experienced the eerie dimness which accompanies this phenomenon of the solar system.

While the man in the street improvised sun glasses from photographic plates, and marveled at the sudden hush which momentarily interrupted the course of daily events as the chill shadow temporarily obscured the face of the sun, natural scientists snapped cameras from every possible angle on the ground and from thousands of feet in the air where airplanes sought better atmospheric conditions for invaluable photographs.

The path of the eclipse began somewhere out in the Pacific Ocean, reaching totality just before it touched the California coast near San Francisco. The totality phase continued across California, cutting off the northwest corner of Nevada and ended just about on the Idaho-Wyoming border. The path from there on was only partial. It continued across Montana, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Hudson's Bay, the Northwest Territory and out over the northern Atlantic where it was lost.

Moved at 1200 Miles an Hour

The shadow moved with a speed of 1200 miles per hour. Totality lasted 1.3 seconds, giving barely enough time to natural scientists to make their observations. An eclipse is the one opportunity astronomers have to photograph the sun's corona and obtain spectroscopic observations upon which they base their knowledge of its chemical composition.

On this occasion the period of totality was too short to permit of observations of the corona. The thin atmospheric region which surrounds the corona, extending millions of miles into space, known as the chromosphere, however, was susceptible of more detailed observation and it is hoped that, when results have been tabulated, some important additions to astronomy will have been made.

The aspect of the shadow as it passed across the earth's surface as seen from the air was observed for what is believed to be the first time. Capt. A. W. Stevens and Lieut. J. D. Corkville, army aviators, reported that "the shadow appeared to be luminous and bluish purple, with a diameter of about three-fourths of a mile, and with its edges clearly defined." Various reports agree in saying that whereas it was easily seen approaching from a distance, it passed under with such speed that it was not seen.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Immense Sea Lock Built in Holland Brings Largest Ships to Amsterdam

Opening Ceremony Attracts Thousands and Awakens National Enthusiasm

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

YMUIDEN, Holland—Queen Wilhelmina on April 29 gave the signal opening the outer gate of the new Ymuiden sea lock, thus officially opening to shipping what is claimed to be the world's largest lock, called "North Lock."

A thousand school children welcomed the Queen by singing the national anthem while a mixed chorus, numbering 300, accompanied by several bands, sang "Netherland on the Sea," when the ship passed through the lock to open water where a cruiser gave a salute of 35 guns.

An immense crowd watched the stately ceremony which crowns 10 years of labor in transforming the woodland into a lock measuring 1312 feet in length, 164 feet in width and 50 feet in depth, thus surpassing in size the main lock of the Panama Canal and Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Construction involving an expenditure of $7,800,000 enables the largest ships in the world to reach Amsterdam.

The official opening of this enterprise which is of the greatest importance not only to Amsterdam but the whole country aroused unusual national enthusiasm reflected in public concerts and fireworks displays in Amsterdam and attracted international interest.

The lock is closed by gates which roll sideways into a recess. Under normal conditions, filling the lock chamber takes less than seven minutes, while the highest sea level will necessitate 12 minutes. The gates and culverts are operated electrically by remote control from a central control house.

The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort, Henry, and the Crown Princess, Juliana. Many authorities, dignitaries and representatives of leading commercial, industrial and shipping enterprises watched the ceremony on board the new India liner, Johan Van Oldenbarnevelt, in the new lock.

Opens 'North Lock'

© Keystone

QUEEN WILHELMINA

U. S. MISSION IS WELCOMED BY NEW YORK

Delegates Are Met by Committee of Leading Citizens

MORROW PAYS FINE TRIBUTE TO STIMSON

Journey to Washington Is Delayed Owing to Civic Celebration

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The American delegation to the London naval conference began its campaign for ratification of the Treaty of London in the Senate when, much against their inclination, the delegates who arrived in harbor here on the Leviathan at 1:30 a. m., on April 29, delayed leaving for Washington until 12 hours later, participated in a New York civic welcome, and at City Hall issued strong statements defending the treaty they brought home with them.

Addressing the group of distinguished citizens which welcomed him, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, summarized the results of the conference, but the "keynote speech" of the day was made by Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas. Mr. Robinson emphasized the nonpartisan character of the work which has been done and said, "The American delegation feels entirely justified in asking the favorable judgment of the Senate upon the result."

The members of the delegation who returned on the Leviathan, including Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, as well as Mr. Stimson and Mr. Robinson, had originally hoped to proceed direct to Washington, avoiding the civic welcome as Owen D. Young did on his return from the Paris conference. Upon second thought, political considerations prompted them to delay their departure for many hours.

Delegates Pleased at Welcome

"Every Democratic vote counts," one delegate remarked as the Leviathan neared port, but when once the civic welcome was under way, it became obvious that the delegates were pleased and touched to see that their three months' labors were appreciated at least by some of the crowds which lined lower Broadway and flung ticker tape down from their office windows in the traditional fashion.

"It is very gratifying to us to be met at the gateway of home with the knowledge that our efforts have met with your approval," Mr. Stimson told the reception committee in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall, where the formal ceremonies of greeting took place.

"We do not take this welcome as a personal tribute, but as an indication of your sympathy with the great cause of international good will between the nations of the earth.

"The American delegation went to London with the primary purpose of promoting good will between the nations of the earth. We believe that naval limitation is one of the most direct and potent steps toward achieving such good will. For just as naval competition between nations leads to rivalry, suspicion and ever-increasing competition, so on the other hand naval limitation leads to mutual confidence and confidence leads to further limitation in the future.

"Each process runs in a circle, but one is a vicious circle which leads ultimately to war and the other is a beneficent circle which leads toward permanent peace.

Long Step Toward Peace

"We feel that we have accomplished a long step on this road to peace. By this treaty which we bring home, competition will be completely ended between the navies of the three greatest naval powers of the world—America, Britain and Japan—and with the other two powers—France and Italy—we have also reached agreements which though not complete, are leading in the same direction. Eventually, we confidently hope, competition will be abolished between all five powers."

Mr. Stimson paid a tribute to the fairness and good will which the American delegation had met from the representatives of the other four powers at London. The atmosphere of the conference, he said, was one of its finest attributes and is one of the most hopeful results of the conference.

"For naval limitation," he continued, "is necessarily a continuing process, and we feel that the conference which we have just left will lead to further progress along the same road."

The most significant part of the Treaty of London, Mr. Stimson said was the clause which provides that another conference shall be held in 1935. He was especially careful to point out that no shade of party division of controversy had arisen in the delegation since they left American shores. All—Republican and Democrat, naval technicians and political experts—had worked in close and friendly co-operation.

"So on returning," Mr. Stimson concluded, "we represent no party in American politics. We went and we returned representatives of the desire of the national friendship with all the world."

Proud of the Treaty

As if to emphasize Mr. Stimson's words, Mr. Robinson rose, speaking obviously in his capacity as Democratic floor leader in the Senate, and urged the ratification of the treaty. There was a time during the confer-

New Ultra Violet Microscope Splits Cells Much Finer Than One Can Fancy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — An ultra-violet microscope, so powerful that it can slice cells invisible to the unaided eye into sections one-one hundred thousandth inch apart and photograph each section accurately was discussed by Francis F. Lucas of the Bell telephone laboratories at the opening session April 28 of the annual meeting of the National Academy of Science.

Leading natural scientists from all over the country gathered to hear the progress in their respective fields discussed in the annual clearing house of information. Special interest attends recent developments in astronomy following the announced discovery of a new planet and a maximum attendance is expected to hear R. A. Millikan, Nobel prize winner, discuss the significance of recent "cosmic ray" experiments at a later session.

Francis G. Benedict, Carnegie Institute, Washington, said experiments to determine the energy utilized in mental effort, indicated that such extra energy required was slight. He said, "The cloistered scholar at his books may be surprised to learn that the extra calories needed for an hour of intense mental effort would be completely met by eating one-half of a salted peanut."

Prehistoric flora and fauna have been marooned on the top of Mt. Duida, near the headwaters of the Orinoco, Venezuela, and exist there today, according to Frank M. Chapman, American Museum of Natural History. Although the mountain was discovered in 1750, it was first ascended only in 1928 by the Chapman expedition.

The plant, ammobroma sonorae, known to Papago Indians as "sandroot," according to Walter T. Swingle, Department of Agriculture, and its cousins comprise a new botanical family of fleshy parasites without chlorophyll, growing on the roots of other plants, with whom an extraordinary relationship has been developed.

Apparently the host plant supplies carbohydrates (sugar) and other assimilated plant foods to its parasite, while the latter in times of water shortage drains back some of its own fluid into the host.

People May Hear Speech Backward If Everything Speeds Up Much Faster

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Discussion is going on here as to whether modern existence will ultimately be so speeded up that the spoken word will reach the listener backward. The theory is that if the speed of a motorcar could be made to exceed that of sound, a listener toward whom the motorcar was moving would hear the end of sentences spoken in the car before he heard the beginning.

Practical illustration of what these would be like was given at the Western Electric Studio here on April 28 when a talkie film was reeled off in reverse direction and so great was the public interest that more than 2000 people attended the free demonstrations which continued most of the morning and afternoon in the company's private hall. Many more were turned away owing to the impossibility of accommodating them.

Some of those present found the spoken words were entirely unrecognizable and sounded like a foreign tongue. The actors appeared upside down and an Alice "Through the Looking Glass" effect was produced by the fact that their actions all happened before the speech which they illustrated. Thus a bow with which two pianists ended their performance began at the bottom, then the figures straightened themselves, walked backwards to their chairs, sat down at their instruments, and played notes which, instead of being sharply defined as in ordinary piano playing, sounded like the sustained tones of an organ.

ence, he began jocularly, when the delegation had feared that it might not be safe for them to return to the United States. Now, however, they were proud of the treaty which they bear back to President Hoover.

"All the American delegates," Mr. Robinson said, "co-operated fully in a spirit of nonpartisanship. Party controversy, however healthy in domestic discussions, has no place in the adjustment of foreign relations, for in these problems all citizens, whatever their party affiliations, have a common interest."

The greatest advantage of the treaty itself, in Mr. Robinson's view, was the establishment of a fair and and equitable relationship between the navies of the three great sea powers. When once a satisfactory equilibrium has been achieved, he said, based upon sweet reasonableness instead of selfishness, reduction may logically and easily follow. The London Treaty, he said, reduced the American navy in three of the four categories of ships considered.

In cruisers alone would there be an increase, but this increase, the Senator pointed out, established for the United States a well-balanced fleet which at the next conference would furnish a basis for reduction.

Not "Defending" the Treaty

There was no suggestion during the speeches of the two naval delegation spokesmen that the delegation feels itself placed in the position of "defending" the treaty. Rather they are genuinely proud of it and are eager to grasp every opportunity to explain to the American people its real meaning. Obviously the moment of arrival upon American shores, after their arduous months in London, with the red and gilt sealed treaty carefully locked in a secretary's bag, was the proper occasion to bring the treaty strikingly to public attention.

The Leviathan had been met off Nantucket Light at 3:30 p. m., April 28, by three destroyers, the Barry, the Humphreys and the Dallas, and by the United States dirigible Los Angeles. The destroyers took up a wedge-shaped escort formation, and the Los Angeles cut five-mile wide circles in the azure sky for the rest of the afternoon and evening until the Leviathan lay at anchor off quarantine after midnight.

The delegates stood on the Leviathan's bridge and watched their guard of honor while the Los Angeles maneuvered to drop a gleaming silver mail bag upon the vessel's deck. The bag, which nearly fell down the Leviathan's yawning middle smokestack, finally entangled itself in the radio antennæ, but was easily recovered. It contained a message to the delegation from the officers of the dirigible and late editions of many newspapers.

Off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, the battleship Texas, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, awaited her commander, Admiral Pratt, who was chief adviser to the delegation.

The delegates boarded the Macom at 10 a. m. and were met by a committee of New York citizens. The Macom steamed up past the Texas whose crew of bluejackets stood at attention along the rails and salutes were fired.

Macom Delayed Arrival

Then the Macom cut deliberate and leisurely circles in New York harbor in order to delay her arrival at Pier A until at least some of the noonday's crowds should be on hand in lower Broadway. The tug reached her pier at 11:30 o'clock, and the naval delegation and reception committee passed through an escort of sailors, marines and soldiers up lower Broadway to City Hall. The crowds were out in fair number, but little positive enthusiasm was displayed. No returning aviator or exciting foreign guest was to be welcomed; only a few politicians, and so few cheers arose.

The scene, however, was dignified and impressive and the ceremonies at City Hall which consisted of a brief word of welcome by Joseph V. McKee, Acting Mayor, the speeches by Mr. Stimson and Mr. Robinson, and a ceremonial farewell, brought home to onlookers the genuine importance of the occasion.

Following the reception the Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson, Mr. Adams, the Senator and Mrs. Robinson took a special train for Washington. Mr. Morrow went to his home in Englewood, N. J., where he will visit for one day with his family and proceed to Washington on April 30. Before leaving here Mr. Morrow, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his great appreciation of the courage and patience shown by his leader, Mr. Stimson. Mr. Morrow did not feel it appropriate to discuss the achievement at London himself, but he wished to express his heartfelt respect for the leadership exhibited at London.

Regarding his own plans, Mr. Morrow said that he would proceed to Washington to confer with President Hoover and following this meeting would decide whether to go to Mexico City to conclude his ambassadorial duties there or to resign as Ambassador and enter the Senate immediately. The probabilities are that his work at Mexico City will engage him for some few weeks more. New Jersey political circles are humming and Mr. Morrow talked with one or two of his political counselors who traveled to the Leviathan on board the Macom to meet him. It is likely, therefore, that after a hasty conclusion of Mexican affairs, Mr. Morrow will enter the Senate.

STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Indicating that business conditions in 1929 were, as a whole, very favorable, the State Income Tax Bureau here announced on April 24 that the income tax return in the State for the year would nearly equal the figure of $84,000,000 for 1923. Morris S. Tremaine, State Comptroller, had previously estimated that the return would be only about $64,000,000.

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SUPREME COURT JUDGE SUSTAINS HIS HIGH RECORD

Justice Holmes Delivers Two Out of Three Opinions on April 28

WASHINGTON (AP)—Justice Holmes maintained in the Supreme Court April 28 his high record by delivering two of the three opinions handed down. Chief Justice Hughes rendered the other.

The court sustained the Louisiana statute appropriating money for the purchase of free school books, held valid the section of the Revenue Act of 1924 under which a revocable trust established by Charles A. Corliss of New York was taxed, and refused to permit the alien property custodian to charge administrative expenses against property illegally seized. The latter decision came in a case brought by the stockholders of the Locomotive Superheater Company of Delaware.

The tribunal announced that the appeal of railroads in the southwestern territory challenging an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission prescribing a new division of rates with railroads in western trunk line territory, under which they claimed they would lose $3,000,000 annually, would be reviewed on its merits.

The Government failed in its effort to expedite a final decision of the validity of the law of July, 1926, under which Harry M. Blackmar, a witness wanted in oil cases, was held for contempt when he refused to return from Paris and testify. The Government wanted to bring the case to the highest court without waiting for a decision in the Court of Appeals here.

The New York State law making non-resident owners of automobiles liable for damages caused when operated by persons to whom lent, will stand, the court refusing to review a case in which a plaintiff sought to attack its validity.

The effort of Paul Jebbia and Owen Palmer of West Virginia to attack the validity of the prohibition amendment on the grounds that two-thirds of the total membership of the House was not present when it was adopted also failed.

Reviews were granted in three cases, while the court decided in 21 other cases the controversies presented did not come within its jurisdiction and must be denied.

BUSINESS WARNED TO TREAT FAIRLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(Continued from Page 1)

and courage and imagination, a leadership, in fine, which predicates policies upon a broad foundation of articulated facts, a leadership with courage to urge the application of measures that prudence and common sense dictate, when and where needed."

Following Mr. Butterworth, John H. Fahey, Worcester, Mass., publisher, continued the discussion of problems that lie ahead of business and reiterated the same dominant note that ran through Mr. Butterworth's address in the long run the success of private business must depend on securing the confidence of the public.

"Let us not forget," he said, "that our success is wholly dependent upon securing the co-operation of all classes of our people and commanding their confidence by carrying to them the conviction that our methods are right, that our purposes will stand critical scrutiny, and that we are not animated by purely class consideration."

Mr. Fahey drew up an impressive list of investigations by federal agents into various industries going on at the present time, and declared that, in most instances, the inquiry was justified by popular interest in the situation. For example, there is a growing insistence, he declared, that "state control of utilities has not been and is not now effective," and he concluded a general warning to the industry with the assertion that "There can be no question that something will be done about it in the near future."

Declaring that a proper stabilization program in municipalities "would undoubtedly make it possible to double the amount of construction work in any year when such work is vitally necessary, and decrease it in an equal amount in inflation periods when such work is not essential," Clarence O. Sherrill, city manager, Cincinnati, sounded a note that is attracting more attention than any other in the present session. The obligation to stabilize industry and employment falls on nation, state and municipality alike, Mr. Sherrill declared. Like other speakers before the individual round tables he expressed confidence that unemployment may eventually be reduced or eliminated by this means.

Ernest T. Trigg, president of John Lucas & Co., pointed out that so far all efforts to stabilize industry by accelerating building had dealt with public construction. He urged organized efforts to bring private and residential building into the picture. The theoretical value of construction as a stabilizing influence has already been proved, he declared, adding that it remains for the Government and a system of co-operation with residential builders, to put the balance wheel of prosperity into effect.

Melvin A. Traylor, president of the Chicago First National Bank, and authority on reparations, defended the Bank for International Settlements from charges that it was the agency designed to involve the United States "in some kind of a mysterious financial oligarchy."

The primary purpose of the bank, he said, is to collect and distribute reparations. In its financial transactions, he said, the United States is completely protected. Quoting from Article 20 of the bank's charter, he said that this prevented the bank from carrying out any financial operation on a given market without the consent of "the central bank or central banks directly concerned."

Nothing interfering with the financial system in New York, he declared, could be carried on, for example, without the consent of the governor of the Reserve bank in that area.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nominations of 18 business men as new directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was announced April 29 by the chamber. Since only 18 vacancies exist, nomination was considered virtually the same as an election.

Ten men were chosen as representatives of business by geographical division.

They were: Henry I. Harriman, Boston; Chester I. Barnard, Newark, N. J.; William M. Wiley, Sharples, W. Va.; Oscar Wells, Birmingham, Ala.; Frederick J. Haynes, Detroit; W. R. Dawes, Chicago; William G. Skelly, Tulsa, Okla.; William V. Hodges, Denver; Asa G. Briggs, St. Paul; Philip J. Fay, San Francisco.

Seven were selected as representatives from definite business groups. They were:

Fred Lazarus Jr., Columbus, O.; Felix M. McWhirter, Indianapolis; Henry D. Sharpe, Providence, R. I.; Charles W. Gold, Greensboro, N. C.; Carl A. Johnson, Madison, Wis.; Harry C. Abell, New Orleans, La., and Fred W. Sargent, Chicago.

Homer Gard of Hamilton, O., was selected as representative on the board of the civic development department of the chamber.

SENATE CANDIDATE WOULD OUST RASKOB

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Entering the Nebraska senatorial campaign April 28 as the first Democratic candidate to file, Dr. Jennie Callfas, Omaha, announced that in her campaign she would demand the removal of John J. Raskob, Democratic chieftain.

"He's certainly out of place there," Dr. Callfas observed, explaining her withdrawal in 1928 as a national committeewoman was partly because of Raskob's appointment.

PATENTS POST FILLED

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover on April 28 nominated Fred Merriam Hopkins of Michigan, to be assistant commissioner of patents.

Economic Unity of European States Goal Sought at Geneva Tariff Parley

Conference Showed Unanimous Desire to Establish Accord Between the 30 Countries Represented — International Agreements Were Signed and Customs Truce Effected

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Had it not been for the "counter attraction" of the London naval conference the proceedings of the tariff conference at Geneva would have aroused more public interest. For they were really important. Their results were not all that could be desired but they sufficiently point to further developments to give them a special significance.

There is talk of the United States of Europe. The phrase represents an ideal. It is hardly the immediate program of the practical politician. One aspect of European unity—and that the most essential—would be European free trade. We are far from that, but the Geneva conference marks a stage toward economic unity.

Tariff Truce Proposed

In September, 1929, the Geneva Assembly invited members and non-members of the League of Nations to a conference to consider a tariff truce and to prepare subsequent negotiations which would facilitate international exchanges. This invitation determined what is fundamentally a European movement. There has been no attempt to disguise the fact that the 30 states which participated were engaged above all on the organization of Europe. Yet this implies not the slightest hostility toward the United States, which furnishes Europe with many necessaries.

In the European field there is no unanimity of opinion. There are free-trade countries and protectionist countries. For this there are traditional and doctrinal as well as industrial reasons. It is impossible to make the doctrines match entirely the industrial conditions, for some of the manufacturing countries lean to free trade and others to protection. It has been pointed out, however, that, roughly speaking, central Europe is agricultural and northern and western Europe are industrial. Generalizations are helpful, but they are not altogether exact. France, for example, which is a western country, is both industrial and agricultural.

Many Interests Conflict

Indeed, the chief difficulty which those who strive for European unity encounter is the conflict of interests not only as between different countries but as between different groups in each country. In Europe there are countries which are backward and countries which are progressive. There are countries which are almost self-contained and countries which depend on foreign trade. There are countries which grow more cereals than they can consume and countries which grow less. There are countries which have a wealth of raw material and others which lack raw material. There are countries which manufacture great quantities of goods and others which manufacture little. To make the problem more complicated there are a variety of theories and practices which do not always correspond to economic realities; and there are, of course, political prejudices and international quarrels.

Desire for Concord Shown

Nevertheless the Geneva conference reached decisions which should certainly lead to other decisions. The delegates enjoyed liberty of action and were animated by a desire to agree. What is called a tariff truce was a concrete proposition. The countries were asked not to increase their tariffs for a certain period. A draft convention was drawn up at the end of last year by the economic committee of the League of Nations, and it was received with mixed feelings. Some states proceeded to raise their tariffs to forestall the conference. At the conference which opened on Feb. 17, and which lasted five weeks, there was considerable opposition. If Great Britain, Belgium and Holland were for the project, such countries as Rumania and Italy were against. The French suggested a compromise which served as the basis of discussion. It satisfied neither the free traders nor the protectionists, but it gradually appealed to them both as desirable in the circumstances.

Failure would have been intolerable. It would have made an end of the attempt to unify Europe. The League of Nations would have suffered. Nobody would have ventured to speak of economic solidarity had there been another fiasco. The delegates were conscious of the gravity of the issue and although there were moments when an accord seemed impossible everybody was desirous of registering some agreement.

Agreements Arrived At

On March 24 a commercial convention was signed prolonging commercial treaties in force to April, 1931. The period is short—but it is long enough to show that a tariff truce is feasible. The provision applies to bilateral treaties. In some cases a high percentage of tariff is thus covered, but in other cases the percentage is very low. To complete this clause it was necessary therefore to agree not to raise duties in general without consultation with the signatories, thus postulating the possibility of equitable compensation, and leaving the door open for a denunciation of the convention (an unlikely contingency) on proper notice being given. Those states which raise their duties should in their turn communicate their intention to all the signatories. There are important countries which do not enter into contracts with other countries as to their customs duties. They also agree not to modify their fiscal system—or if they do the convention may be denounced by a month's notice. It can easily be argued that these pledges do not amount to much, since they are not absolute, but the point is that they admit a general desire for accord.

Certainly one might be led to suppose that the real object of the conference was to adopt every device to render nugatory the general decisions. Thus France, for example, is, under the provisions of a protocol, given the right of raising its duties on automobiles and other objects. Even the bilateral treaties can be modified or replaced. There are exceptions introduced to satisfy Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece and other countries. It would be easy to represent these agreements as being like the famous laws through which can be driven a four-horse coach. Yet there are new features in the accords which are of importance.

Moral Effects Considerable

The most important feature is the fact that a large number of nations have signed these documents. It has been recognized that even bilateral understandings have been helpful. A multilateral convention, whatever its immediate practical effect, must be more helpful. The most-favored nation clause served to extend privileges accorded under a bilateral arrangement. Now it is recognized that compensation should be given to a nation whose interests are hurt by tariff measures. The moral consequences of this declaration of economic unity are considerable, however slender in themselves are the liens which have been established among the nations. Already the most important European nations are bound together by contractual tries. No matter what the nature of those ties may be, it is already something that economic unity is recognized at all.

But it is also important to notice that these nations have solemnly declared that the stipulations contained in the convention constitute only the first step in the path of economic co-operation in Europe. They lay stress on future negotiations. It is agreed that there should be international negotiations to determine the most efficacious means of adjusting economic conditions. Production and distribution should be regulated and the obstacles to international exchanges be abolished. Precise information as to available supplies and potential markets is called for. Among the matters requiring attention are the diversity of tariff nomenclature, the complication of formalities, and other technical but vital subjects into which it is not necessary to enter here. The governments should periodically meet to assure the continuity of the work now begun. Machinery has been constructed and it must not be allowed to remain idle or to turn in the void. Those who expect miracles and sudden revolutions will doubtless be disappointed; but those who believe in quiet progress toward rational European organization will be encouraged.

'Planet X' Believed Very Rare Visitor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Instead of being one of the "steady little family of the eight known planets," as publicity would have it, the recently discovered "Planet X" is probably a gay but tailless comet, according to Dr. William D. MacMillan, professor of mathematical astronomy at the University of Chicago.

While "Planet X" may be denied some of its distinction by this theory, it need not despair of further newspaper comment if the case is proved, it appears from a statement of the university astronomer. If "Planet X" is a comet, it is an unusual one—just how unusual depends on what the astronomers learn about its orbit in the next few months, according to Professor MacMillan.

Although Professor MacMillan holds it is still too soon to write an authoritative biography of the new celestial celebrity, he has sketched a brief one based on what he regards as a tentatively charted orbit. According to this "Planet X" has been on its way here since 306 A. D., when Rome was in its glory. It was nearest the sun and earth in 1900. It will be some time before it gets back to that point again, according to this computation. The astronomer sets the date in the year 5089.

PLANES TO REACH ADIRONDACK POINTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Establishment of a seaplane service between New York, Albany, Montreal, Adirondack resort points, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain points, and Lake Placid, was announced here on April 27, with service to start on June 10. Operation will be by the Adirondack-Hudson River Air Line, a subsidiary of Aviation, Consolidated.

Announcement was also made of the formation of the American Air Express, a subsidiary of the Adirondack-Hudson River Line, to carry newspapers and baggage between the points to and from which passengers will be carried.

WOMEN TO SEEK WORLD CHANNEL OF GOOD WILL

(Continued from Page 1)

don naval conference are bringing home "a three-power agreement with a string to it, and a five-power agreement that does not cover much."

Tariff Criticized, Defended

The subject of international relations has had a dominant place in the interest of the women attending committee conferences here prior to the formal opening of the convention. It even crept into the discussions of the living costs committee where Dr. John Henry Gray of American University, Washington, declared that "the safety of any nation today depends on good-will, friendship and co-operation, not on military and naval armaments."

Turning to economic questions affecting peace, Dr. Gray said: "We are apparently about to pass the most outrageous tariff bill ever proposed in any nation, a bill which if enacted and enforced will bring domestic hardship and suffering to every nation in the world. With the United States holding billions of dollars worth of claims against foreigners it is inconceivable that we can go on much longer spending millions of dollars of public money trying to extend our foreign trade and at the same time making it more and more impossible for foreign nations to sell goods here or to pay the money we claim from them."

An opposite view on the tariff was taken by Dr. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who told the members of the women in industry committee that "it is often necessary to bolster an industry with a protective tariff which will enable it to charge the American people artificially higher prices for its product, but that it is never proper to subsidize an industry by permitting it to exploit its workers."

Ignorance and fear are the causes of the unemployment problem, said Dr. William Leiserson of Antioch College, speaking before the same group. While unemployment in England and Germany is regarded as serious, said Dr. Leiserson, the number of unemployed in the United States at the present time is double that of Germany and more than double that of England, the difference being that "in Germany and England the number is counted every week, while we in the United States leave the problem to take care of itself while our newspapers and chambers of commerce declare business conditions to be fundamentally sound."

Favors Insurance Fund

"What we need," Dr. Leiserson continued, "is to enforce the company's responsibility to wage earners as well as to stockholders. One way to do this is to get the Government to tax all industries and set up an unemployment insurance fund, thereby putting the cost of unemployment on industry. To avoid paying this cost industry will study methods of avoiding unemployment."

Reduction of national expenditures and reorganization of state governments have come in for a share of the women's attention, William Williamson, Representative from South Dakota, telling them that at least one-fourth of the present government personnel could be dropped with no detriment to the services rendered and that "the organization of the government departments, in many cases, is so defective and employees are so hedged about with rules, regulations and fixed routine as to make efficient work impossible."

No candidate has yet appeared for the office of president, which Miss Belle Sherwin has indicated her unwillingness to accept again, and considerable pressure is being exerted to induce Miss Sherwin to reconsider her decision, among the proposals for easing the responsibilities being for a leave of absence, after which she could resume her work.

Ohio Governor Asks Order at Prison

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Gov. Myers Y. Cooper issued an order on April 29 to Preston E. Thomas, Warden, in charge of the Ohio Penitentiary, that order must be restored immediately. He said that the civil authority of the Warden would be backed by the Ohio National Guard.

At the same time the order was sent to the warden, Adj.-Gen. A. W. Reynolds, in charge of the National Guard, was ordered to proceed to assist in restoring order.

Revolting convicts in the idle house at the penitentiary were fired upon by prison guards when they made a concerted effort to escape from the cell blocks. The mutineers were driven back from the doors leading to the main entrance by automatic rifle fire. Several convicts were wounded.

The convicts attempted to gain entrance to the guard room, but bullets drove them back. Then they held several guards as prisoners for a short time, but released them when National Guard officers threatened to enter and rescue the men.

CHILEAN APPOINTEES APPROVED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Congress was convoked in extraordinary session April 25 to ratify the presidential messages designating Enrique Villegas as Ambassador to London, Antonio Huneeus as Ambassador to Rome and Emilio Edwards Bello as Minister to Cuba and Venezuela.

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CAUSE OF CRIME TRACED IN STUDY BY SOCIOLOGIST

Work of Police Criticized at Institute of Justice at Chattanooga

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A discussion of the cause and cure of crime inaugurated the University of Chattanooga's first annual Institute of Justice, said to be the first institute of its kind to be devoted primarily to the administration of justice in relation to its social and political background.

The institute opened April 28, and will continue until May 2, with George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's law enforcement commission, Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison, and other well-known criminal and legal authorities among the speakers.

Dr. Charles A. Ellwood, sociologist of the University of Missouri, opened the discussion on crime, holding that its principal cause was the inefficiency of the police, the courts and the prisons and denying that crime was caused principally by defective mentality. A mental test of the inmates of one of the large prisons, he said, showed that criminals had a higher mental capacity than the police who captured them.

Comparing the efficiency of the police in the United States with those of Great Britain, Dr. Ellwood said that 95 per cent of all major cases tried in British courts result in convictions. In New York only 10 per cent of the homicide cases so result, a smaller per cent of those responsible are captured and a still smaller per cent executed.

The second cause, he said, is the decay of the family discipline and bad environment; the third cause the decline of religious faith. Youth not having the opportunity of religious training tends to be criminally inclined, he said, adding that the last cause is materialism, gambling, and the desire of easy money.

In outlining the aims of the institute, Dr. Alexander Guerry, president of the university, said:

"The University of Chattanooga has decided to undertake this project," Dr. Guerry said, "because it believes that it is both the privilege and the responsibility of an institution of learning to make some definite contribution to the thought of its community and its state and even beyond the state, and to aid in the solution of their problems by stimulating and encouraging enlightened thinking."

CHILE CONSIDERS STEEL MILL PROJEC

VALPARIASO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Chilean Government has under consideration a proposal for the erection of steel mills here, financed partly by the Government and partly by private capitalists, and constructed by Fried Krupp A. G. of Essen, Ger., the newspaper La Union reported April 26.

According to the paper the Lebu Coal Company has presented a project to the Government for the formation of a steel company, to be supported by the Government, Chilean capitalists and the German Krupp steel works. The German concern is reported to have accepted the project. The Government would contribute $1,000,000 as its share, the Lebu concern with the co-operation of Chilean financiers, $500,000 while the Krupp company would construct the plant at a cost plus 10 per cent basis. The company would issue bonds for $3,600,000, guaranteed by the state.

Schober Expectant of Hastening Loan

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The official visits of the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober, to Paris and London, which begin on April 28, are expected here to speed up the final arrangements for an international loan which Austria needs in order to carry out the reconstruction program long since sanctioned by Parliament.

In addition to meeting the official government heads in both capitals, Dr. Schober is also to have conferences with leaders of the financial world. Government circles here have long since realized the concern with which the western powers view the continued existence of military formations such as the Heimwehr or home (Fascist) defense force, the Schutzband or republican defense force.

As a proof of this concern may be cited Aristide Briand's note to the League of Nations Council last June, declaring that the state of Austrian disarmament was unsatisfactory. There have also been official replies in the British House of Commons of similar purport, and the matter will undoubtedly be raised in the present discussions.

Dr. Schober will probably have much to report about the recent activities of foreign politics, particularly the understanding with Italy and the oft-repeated rumors magnifying the nature of the reecnt rapprochement between Austria, Italy and Hungary.

$25 COST OF ELECTING CANADIAN MINISTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

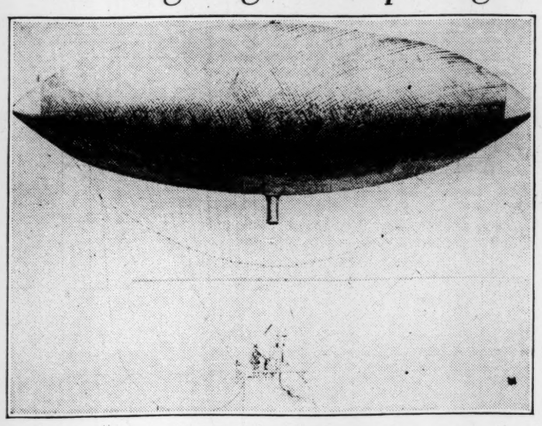
WINNIPEG, Man.—The prize for economy in election campaigns is hereby awarded to Thomas A. Crerar, recently appointed to the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Railways.

Figures given out show that Mr. Crerar's election campaign is probably the most economical ever conducted by a Canadian Cabinet minister. His total expenses amounted to $45, of which $20 was for rent of premises, and $25 for advertising.

"SKYSCRAPER" FOR CANAL ZONE

BALBOA, C. Z. (By U. P.)—Plans for construction of a seven-story apartment house, fronting on Delesseps Park, Panama City, and abutting on the Canal Zone, were announced April 25. When completed, the building will be the highest edifice in the country as no other building in Panama exceeds five stories in height.

Early Aviators Turn Attention to Designing Airship Engines



First Steam-Driven Balloon by Henri Giffard in 1852 —French Ship Did 8 Miles an Hour by Man Power—First Electric Drive Flight in 1882

By HARRY HARPER
Author of "Twenty-Five Years of Flying"

This is the fifth of a series of 10 articles on the early days of flying to be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

A well-known French engineer, Henri Giffard, made an important contribution to aerial progress in 1852. Giffard was convinced of the futility of trying to build any airship driven by human power. So he turned to the steam engine, designing a power plant which weighed 100 pounds and developed approximately five horsepower.

Giffard filled the envelope of his airship, which had a capacity of 88,000 cubic feet, with coal gas. The amount of power developed by the engine was so small that the machine moved through the air very slowly indeed, and he never succeeded in making anything like a circular flight. The dirigible showed, however, that it would respond to its rudder, and Giffard certainly demonstrated the possibility of maneuvering a power-driven lighter-than-air machine.

In France, in 1855, Captain Le Bris experimented with some large bird-like machines, fashioned on the lines of an albatross.

First Aeronautical Society

On one occasion, it is recorded, after he had been towed by a cart against the wind, he rose in the air to a height of nearly 300 feet, his craft exercising such an upward pull that when the carter somehow or other got entangled in the rope which was attached to the glider he, too, was lifted off his feet and dangled, shouting, in the air.

In 1866 was founded the British Aeronautical Society, the oldest body of its kind in the world. At its inaugural meeting F. H. Wenham, a well-known engineer, read a paper in which be indicated the lift that might be obtained from using a long, narrow, sustaining surface in any heavier-than-air flying machine. What he suggested was a craft with two or more curved surfaces placed one above another, so as to secure a maximum of lifting power within a reasonable space. The type of construction he advocated was, in fact, that of the biplane or triplane as afterward adopted.

In 1870 airship experiments were carried out by the French Government, the machine, which had a length of 119 feet, being constructed to the designs of Dupuy de Lome, a naval architect. A revolving screw 30 feet in diameter was worked by the muscular efforts of eight men.

Model Starts From Ground

Dupuy de Lome had decided to rely upon man power because he was convinced that the steam engine, as applied to an airship, was dangerous from the point of view of fire risks.

In one of its trials this man power dirigible was towed through the air, with 14 people on board, at the rate of about eight miles an hour.

In 1874 a young Frenchman, A. Penaud, tried twisted elastic as the motive power for small model flying machines, and this proved a complete success, Penaud's models becoming the prototype of many ingenious toy machines.

The distinction of having built the first model airplane to lift itself into the air after a run forward along the ground on a wheeled under-carriage was gained in 1879 by another Frenchman, Victor Tatin.

He also made experiments with a model on a circular track in the Chalais Meudon Riding School, these being watched with great interest by a number of military officers. Tatin employed an ingeniously constructed compressed air motor to drive his machine.

An electrically driven airship, experimented with in France in 1882, was designed and constructed by Gaston and Albert Tissandier. They employed a little electric motor developing 1½ horsepower.

During one of their flights at Grenelle they flew for 2½ hours in the neighborhood of the observatory. It is claimed for these two brothers that they were the first to make flights in a dirigible driven by an electric motor.

Experimenters Busy Elsewhere

In 1884 there appeared upon the aerial stage of France one of its famous figures, that of Col. Charles Renard. It was he who constructed a really wonderful electrically driven airship, La France. The first time it ascended, this dirigible, the electric motor of which developed nine horsepower, remained in the air 23 minutes, and attained a speed of 14 miles an hour. It was the first machine of its type to accomplish a circular flight.

It was at about this time, in America, that Prof. John J. Montgomery built a number of fixed-wing gliders, their lifting surfaces modeled upon those of a seagull's wing. These models Professor Montgomery tested by dropping them from a cable stretched between two mountains in California.

He managed to impart such a stability to his machines that even if they were dropped upside down they would turn over, assume a correct position, and glide smoothly to earth.

In 1885 Lawrence Hargrave, an Australian student of aeronautics, gave demonstrations with some flapping-wing models. These were driven by elastic and made many flights. One of the interesting points about them was the ingenious mechanism Hargrave employed to impart a "feathering" as well as an up-and-down motion to the wings.

In England, in 1885, Horatio Phillips was accomplishing research work of great value. One of the theories he evolved was that the curve on the upper side of a cambered surface at its entering edge caused the air to be deflected upward after it had passed over this entering edge, thus forming a partial vacuum above the plane.

In 1890, in France, Clement Ader produced a man-lifting craft which took the form of a monoplane with batlike wings. With this, on Oct. 9, he is said to have achieved several short glides. In 1891, in England, Sir Hiram Maxim began the construction of a large heavier-than-air machine, driven by a steam engine developing 363 horsepower. With its crew of three men on board, this machine weighed more than 3½ tons.

PARKER LAUDED AND ASSAILED BEFORE SENATE

Judge Defended by Overman—Labor Opinion Unjust, Borah Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Supreme Court in the realm of labor injunction jurisprudence, became the issue April 28 in the opening argument in the Senate on confirmation of the appointment to the Supreme Court of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina.

Two months previous, when the Senate debated the qualifications of Charles E. Hughes for the post of Chief Justice, the discussion devolved on the appointee's economic views as evinced in his private legal practice. The case against Judge Parker was predicated on his economic views as disclosed in a judicial decision.

The Supreme Court was injected into the controversy by the nature of the decision. Judge Parker, in writing the verdict in the now famous Red Jacket Coal Company case, in which he with two other federal jurists upheld a lower court injunction invalidating the so-called "yellow dog" contract, maintained that he was constrained to rule as he did because the United States Supreme Court so had interpreted the law and he was left no basis for independent judgment.

Overlooked Tri-City Case

It is on this last point that the jurist was vigorously challenged. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, leading off the opposition as he did in the case against Chief Justice Hughes, maintained that in using the viewpoint of the Supreme Court in the Hitchman case Judge Parker had applied an inapplicable precedent, overlooking in doing so another ruling by the court in the Tri-City case, which Mr. Borah declared did fit the Red Jacket case and which set up an entirely different attitude toward the "yellow dog" contract.

Carrying this line of argument still further Mr. Borah asserted that the Hitchman case decision antedated that of the Tri-City ruling and bluntly expressed the view that in ruling as he did in the Red Jacket case Judge Parker "was anxious to find something to sustain and maintain that (yellow-dog) contract."

Mr. Borah also pointed out that not only had the United States Supreme Court expressed a different viewpoint on this form of labor contract in the Tri-City case than was conveyed in the previous Hitchman case, but that the Supreme Courts of the states of New York and Kansas had held this contract invalid and illegal.

Overman Lauds Character

Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, formally brought the issue of Judge Parker's confirmation before the Senate, in a brief statement lauding his character and introducing into the Record many letters of indorsement from prominent southerners, both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Overman informed the Senate that he had urged President Hoover to appoint a southern Democrat, and then suggested that if he could not see his way clear to do so, the most eminent Republican he could name would be Judge Parker.

The question of Judge Parker's conduct of certain war-fraud prosecution cases, when he was an assistant United States Attorney-General, under Harry Daugherty, then Attorney-General, was early injected into the contest by Hugo Black (D.), Senator from Alabama, who inquired of Mr. Overman if it was true, as charged, that Judge Parker had suppressed evidence establishing the innocence of the defendants and had been severely rebuked for doing so by the federal judge sitting in the case.

"Unless these charges are disproved," Mr. Black announced, "I shall be compelled to vote against his confirmation. This charge has been publicly made and it is up to Judge Parker to establish his innocence."

Mr. Overman replied that he had never before heard charges on this count against Judge Parker, and doubted their veracity. He stated that he had been informed that the presiding judge in these cases had highly lauded Judge Parker's submission of his side and presentation of his facts.

WILSON IS LAUDED AS ABLE PRESIDENT

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—A picture of President Wilson ably directing governmental policies until he retired from office was sketched by Bainbridge Colby, intimate friend and the war President's last Secretary of State, in an address April 28 at the Missouri Historical Society's annual dinner.

Speaking on "The Close of Woodrow Wilson's Administration and the Final Years," Mr. Colby credited him with supervising the problems of demobilization, and initiating foreign policies with regard to Russia, Mexico, and the League of Nations mandates which have been followed by succeeding administrations.

PROGRESS CITED IN CODIFICATION OF WORLD LAWS

Definite though slight progress in the codification of international law resulted from the recent conference at The Hague, which prepared the way for further advance, declared Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of international law at Harvard law school and technical adviser to the American delegation, on his return to Boston.

Sketching the history of efforts to codify the laws of nations, which have been filling ever-stouter volumes for 500 years, Professor Hudson told of the Hague conference in 1907, which gave definite form to rules relating to the conduct of war. At Barcelona in 1921 communications and transit were discussed. The Pan-American conference at Havana in 1928 drew up rules for the American states. The conference just completed, however, was the first comprehensive endeavor, he said, to place codification on a progressive and continuous program.

"After five years of preparation," Professor Hudson continued, "the first conference for the codification of international law met, under auspices of the League of Nations. Forty-eight states were represented at the conference, including eight not members of the League of Nations. After a month of hard work, the conference opened for signature, one convention and three protocols relating to nationality. It did not succeed in getting agreement on either territorial waters or responsibility of states, though on the former subject it drew up an elaborate and useful report. Nor were the convention and protocols on nationality signed on behalf of the United States.

"The significance of the conference lies chiefly in the fact that it has begun the process of codifying international law. That process must continue for many decades to come. It cannot be finished in a month, or a year, or even a decade. More preparation is needed for a future conference, and this must include preparation under international auspices, by governments, and by unofficial scientific groups."

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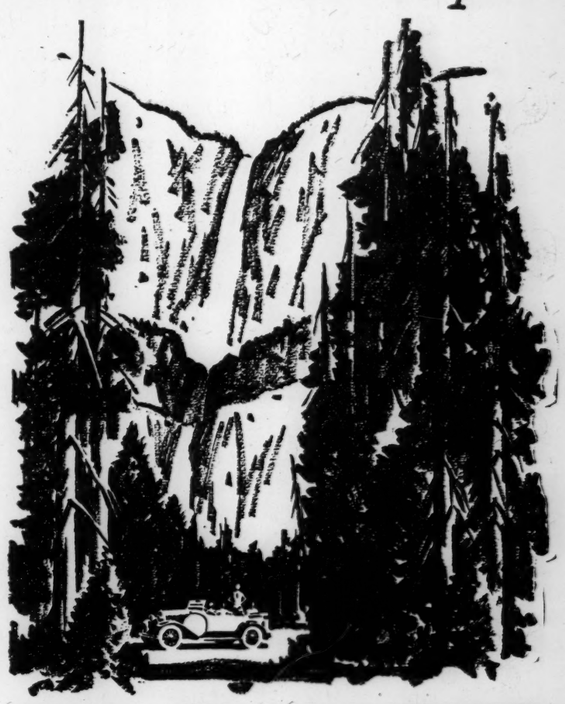

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ARBITRATION LEAGUE BOARD OPENS SESSION

Committee to Discuss Model Treaty for Means of Preventing War

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Only a brief sitting was held April 28 of the League of Nations Committee of Arbitration and Security at the commencement of its fourth session in order to ascertain whether the governments had sent in observations on questions on the agenda. These were not yet ready for distribution. After a short address by the chairman it was decided to adjourn till the next day the discussions on facilities accorded to aircraft in times of emergency.

The meeting on April 28 was presided over by D. U. Unden, former Foreign Minister of Sweden, in the absence of Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who has been obliged to return to Prague from Paris, where he has been negotiating concerning eastern reparations, on which the coming into force of the Young plan and the functioning of the new International Bank of Settlements largely depend. No observer was present from Russia or the United States. It is not expected the meeting will last more than a fortnight.

The agenda comprises three main questions:

1. Draft of a general convention following the general lines of a model treaty for strengthening means of preventing war prepared by the committee at its third session.

2. Draft convention on financial assistance and

3. The question of communications affecting the League in times of emergency, namely, the facilities to be granted aircraft, mentioned above.

The model treaty for strengthening the means of preventing war is based on proposals of the German delegation to the committee. At the last assembly the British delegation asked that it might be further examined with a view to hastening its realization.

The question of financial assistance to countries which may be victims of aggression was raised some years ago by Finland and was also discussed at the last assembly when certain technical and political changes were considered to be necessary to draft the convention which had been prepared by the League's Financial Committee and the Arbitration and Security Committee was asked to co-operate with the Financial Committee in the preparation of a convention.

As regards the model treaty for prevention of war, it is understood that considerable discussion is likely to arise regarding Article 5, under which the contracting parties have undertaken, after hostilities have broken out, to act in accordance with recommendations of the Council, provided they are concurred in by all members other than representatives of the parties which have engaged in hostilities.

ECLIPSE OF SUN GIVES RARE VIEW TO ASTRONOMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Various university expeditions observed the eclipse at best vantage points.

Financed by San Francisco Man

The Lick Observatory expedition to Camptonville was made possible by the generosity of William H. Crocker, president of the Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco and member of a pioneer family of California. It is not the first expedition of the sort made possible by Mr. Crocker—how many there have been in the past he could not himself recall. "There was one to Flint Island in the South Pacific and one to Australia, and several others," he said. "You know, my brother used to finance these expeditions, and when he passed on many years ago I took it up."

Close friendship with Dr. W. W. Campbell, president of the University of California, is probably the leading factor in Mr. Crocker's support of the solar eclipse expeditions, however. As chairman of the Board of Regents of the university, Mr. Crocker has reason to follow the astronomer and educator's work closely.

"Personally, I know just as much about astronomy as I do about raising rattlesnakes," Mr. Crocker said with a twinkle in his eyes which led one to doubt very much this close circumscription of knowledge. "But Dr. Campbell is intensely interested in eclipses, and so far as I am concerned he can have just about whatever he wants. I consider him not only one of the finest men in the United States, but the finest astronomer in the world. So I'm glad to finance these little jaunts."

Solar Eclipses Particular

Mr. Crocker explained that solar eclipses are the only astronomical phenomena requiring expeditions, as the observation of stars and planets during their more normal moments can be made from regular observatories. But to view a total eclipse, one must be at a very particular spot.

"And everything has to go just like clockwork," he continued. "The astronomers are on hand days before the eclipse, not only setting up their instruments, but practicing exactly what they will do at the moment of totality. I remember one occasion when clouds veiled the sky during the early stages of an eclipse, and observers despaired of obtaining any valuable data at all.

"But as the moment of totality approached they decided that come what might they would go through the motions which they had been practicing, and while one of them counted measured beats, the others performed the intricate and deft operations required by their instruments. Not half a minute before totality a rift appeared in the clouds about the sun, we saw a perfect corona, the observations were a success, and when the clouds closed in our work was over."

The eclipse of Monday was a difficult one for astronomers to calculate and to observe, because the apex of the moon's shadow cone was expected just barely to touch the earth's surface, sweeping in a band a little more than half a mile wide from a point on the Pacific, to about Butte, Mont.

Only Total in Narrow Strip

Only along this narrow strip was the eclipse total, and here alone could the corona of the sun be seen or photographed. Although a partial eclipse was visible, according to astronomical calculations, from Alaska to Guatemala, even in San Francisco, where 99 per cent of the sun's surface was obscured, the small strip remaining exposed was so bright as to render the corona invisible. Duration of totality, too, was little more than a second, in contrast to eclipses of the past, in which totality has extended over several hundred miles in width and lasted several minutes.

Amateur observers were encouraged by astronomers to watch closely for totality, and if they chanced to be in its path to note their location carefully, so that they might bring experts to the spot later on. In this way only, it was declared, could calculations of the exact path of the moon's shadow be made.

The orbit of the earth's satellite is so eccentric, it was explained, that even the most careful calculations could not definitely predict the exact path of the shadow, and observers scattered their instruments in nearly all cases across the supposed path of the shadow so that at least one of them might be in it.

Even the most uninformed amateur could not mistake totality, it was pointed out, since the light of the sun was suddenly cut off in this narrow strip, while elsewhere its light faded and returned more gradually.

Harvard Studied Eclipse to Check Moon's Movement

The Harvard Observatory studied the eclipse with a view to determining, if possible, data in regard to the irregularities in the moon's orbit which have not as yet been explained. As the sun was only 58 per cent covered by the moon at the height of the eclipse, it was impossible to do any of the spectroscopic work which is usual at such times.

There was a perceptible darkening of the western sky during the period of partial eclipse which proved of interest to people throughout Boston who were aware of what was happening. But the apparent cloudiness and slight decline in temperature were not enough to stop baseball enthusiasts either in the Fenway or on the Boston Common from watching their game.

BELMONT HOTEL TO CLOSE

NEW YORK (AP) — The Belmont Hotel will close its doors May 3. Its location at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street makes it likely a giant skyscraper will be its successor.

HEARST BUYS SMART SET

NEW YORK (AP)—The magazine Smart Set has been sold by James R. Quirk to William Randolph Hearst, it was announced.

WHEELER STARTS ROOSEVELT BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY

Declares New York Leads Way in Regulation of Public Utilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A boom for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for President in 1932 was launched by Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, at the annual Jefferson Day dinner of the National Democratic Club here on April 26. The Senator declared that the control of electric power and public utilities was the "overshadowing issue" before the American people, and that a militant return to the Jeffersonian stand on this issue and on that of the tariff was imperative. The New York democracy, he said, had shown the way.

"As I look about for a general to lead the Democratic Party on these two issues, the tariff and control of power and public utilities," Mr. Wheeler continued, "I ask to whom can we go. I say that, if the Democrats of New York will re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt Governor, the West will demand his nomination for President and the whole country will elect him."

Mr. Roosevelt, who left the banquet hall before Mr. Wheeler spoke, made it clear in a brief speech that his entire program as state executive was actuated solely in the interest of the welfare of the State. This, he declared, was his chief and sufficient concern. It was understood that he had tried to dissuade Mr. Wheeler from naming him as a presidential possibility at this time.

It is known among persons close to Mr. Roosevelt that he will make no move to advance his national position at least until after the November elections, but it is the consensus among both Republicans and Democrats here that Mr. Wheeler's advocacy of the New York Governor for President will give a decidedly national tinge to the fall gubernatorial campaign. Mr. Roosevelt expects to attend the Annual Conference of Governors at Salt Lake City in June and will speak there, but he is consistently refusing to accept invitations to speak in other cities en route or to discuss national issues.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, a former Governor of Wyoming, who was the other speaker at dinner, contrasted the philosophies of Jefferson and Hamilton, declaring that the entire history of Republican rule reflected the latter in its fostering of the powerful moneyed interests. The most recent illustration of this, she said, was the Republican support of the pending tariff bill.

In the absence of Mayor James J. Walker, Supreme Court Justice John L. Walsh presided at the dinner.

Bowers Attacks Tariff as Superannuated Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Pleading for the elimination of privilege from government, Claude G. Bowers, editor, historian and keynote speaker at the last Democratic national convention, attacked the tariff in an address before the annual Jefferson Day banquet here April 26.

"The tariff is superannuated," he said in part, "because we have become an exporting nation depending on foreign markets and we cannot sell our products if we refuse to buy. If we close our markets to the products of other nations they will close their markets to ours.

"It is financially stupid, for we have loaned millions of dollars across the sea and we cannot collect from our creditors if we boycott their goods."

Mr. Bowers said that the Hoover Administration had failed to keep its pledge to place agriculture on a par with industry and he satirized Republican prosperity as a myth.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ada M. Blake, Portland, Me.
Nedra Blake, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Mabel A. Fitch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Theodore A. Fitch, Los Angeles, Calif.
John D. Hagar Jr., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. John D. Hagar Jr., New York, N. Y.
Hazel Hagar, Cambridge, Mass.
Robert O. Clifford, St. Georges, Bermuda.
Mrs. Robert O. Clifford, St. Georges, Bermuda

Board Denies Claim of C.P.R. Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—A demand by railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway for a 6 cents an hour increase in wages has been rejected by the board of conciliation appointed to investigate the dispute. A minority report prepared by John T. Foster of Montreal, employees, representative, finds the demands of the employees justifiable.

The majority of the board find that the cost of living has not increased since 1927, when a 3-cents increase had been given the same employees, and that the financial condition of the company and the economic condition of the country are not such as to entitle the employees to higher wages in order to secure a higher standard of living. They also point out that the wages received now compare favorably with those paid other railways in Canada and the United States.

Some 4100 employees are affected by the report. The application for an investigation was made last June. Errol M. McDougall of Montreal represented the Canadian Pacific and Charles Laurendeau of Montreal was chairman. The report was presented to Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TO SET SPEED RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — New world speed records in train operation are to be set by the Canadian National Railways system, it is announced by the passenger department.

A cut of 13 hours in the running time of the Confederation train between Montreal and Vancouver is to be made. The Montreal-Chicago trip is to be reduced by four hours, while the Montreal-Toronto run is to be cut by one hour and 40 minutes. The new schedules will become effective April 27.

SHARKS OF LONG AGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The fossilized teeth of giant prehistoric sharks that lived more than 4,000,000 years ago, were recently found in Karoo-sandstone layer at a depth of 30 feet, on a farm near Cradock, and close to the Great Fish River. Although considerably fossilized, the teeth are well-preserved, and are said to belong to two different species of sharks, namely Otodus and the Lamina Elegans, two species that existed toward the end of the Eocene period.

New Rail Merger Bill Before Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A modified form of the proposal to suspend authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over consolidation of railroads to meet the situation established by the activity of holding companies was introduced in the Senate, April 28, by James Couzens (R), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. Instead of the blanket suspension of the commission's authority for an indeterminate period proposed in the earlier bill, the modified proposal sets the time limit to March 4, 1931, and qualifies it with a number of exceptions. The commission would be authorized to allow consolidations where the interests of "shippers, travelers, consumers, investors and employees" require it.

Another provision of the amended bill would virtually bar for the time being any merger of railroads which might affect the larger plan of railroad consolidation which has been presented by the commission. As a final clause, Mr. Couzens puts teeth into a proposal aimed at activities of rail holding companies. He provides that it shall be unlawful henceforth for any holding company to bring about the merger of competing railroads, contrary to the will of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that individuals aiding in such consolidation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

CANAL ZONE GROWS

PANAMA (AP)—Figures issued April 27 by the Bureau of Statistics of the Panama Canal indicated an increase of almost 15,000 in the Canal Zone's population during the last 10 years. The bureau said incomplete returns enumerated 37,536 residents.

Hampstead Borough Council Buys Desk Formerly Owned by British Poet Keats

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Hampstead Borough Council has decided to purchase from a woman in the United States the original writing desk used by the poet Keats. This is to be preserved at Keats House, Wentworth Place, Hampstead.

This picturesque house, built in 1815, is well worth visiting. Keats lived there for some time, occupying a sitting room and bedroom. The old mulberry tree, aged over 300 years, under which the "Ode to a Nightingale" may well have been written, still stands. In those days Hampstead was a rural village. Today it is a borough with a population of 100,000 and a revenue of nearly £1,000,000, but the Heath and Ken Wood, so beloved by the poet, still survive and have been preserved for the public forever.

Ten years ago there was a danger that Keats House would be pulled down, in order to accommodate blocks of flats. This was averted partly by the efforts of local residents and partly with the help of the late Miss Amy Lowell of Boston, and other friends in America who sent £2554.

Keats's sitting room has undergone no structural alteration since he occupied it. The house contains a number of interesting relics.

Plans are now being prepared with a view to erecting in the garden a fireproof building for a number of valuable manuscripts and other relics of the poet. "I think," said Keats once humbly, "I shall be among the English poets." "He is!" exclaimed Matthew Arnold; "He is" with Shakespeare."

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Where New England Buys Its Foods

Grim and Silent They Stand, Markers of Epochal Periods in American History

Upper (Left to Right)—Appeal to the Great Spirit, by Cyrus Dallin, Museum of Fine Arts; Thaddeus Kosciuszko, by Mrs. T. A. R. Kitson, Public Garden; Charles Sumner, by Thomas Ball, Cambridge, Mass.; Edward Everett Hale, by Bela Pratt, Public Garden; George Washington, by Thomas Ball, Public Garden. Below (Left to Right)—Leif Ericson, by Anne Whitney, Commonwealth Ave.; Benjamin Franklin, by R. S. Greenough, City Hall Grounds; Anne Hutchinson, by Cyrus Dallin, State House Lawn; Charles Sumner, by Thomas Ball, Public Garden; Wendell Phillips, by Daniel C. French, Public Garden.

NEW INDUSTRIES TO HELP REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT

Television and Aviation Expected to Absorb Excess Labor

Rapid expansion of the television and aviation industries may relieve the present unemployment situation by absorbing the excess labor due to the recent adoptions of labor-saving machinery, Prof. John Guerney Callan, of the Harvard School of Business Administration, told the members of the Cambridge League of Women Voters at their regular luncheon yesterday.

"Throughout the history of the United States," he said, "new industries have usually developed in sufficient number and with sufficient rapidity to absorb the workers who [illegible] constantly thrown out of work [illegible] new labor-saving devices. This is a process which is constantly in progress."

"The recent business depression," he continued, "added to the unemployment problem, because it encouraged the introduction of more efficient machinery in existing industry, while at the same time discouraging new enterprises. As the interest on money is low and wages are high, it is to the manufacturers' advantage to spend money on new machinery in preference to labor." However, Professor Callan thinks that aviation and television, which are just on the threshold of their development, may redress the balance.

He approved President Hoover's economic survey of the country as the only really constructive effort which has yet been made toward the solution of the problem presented by the cyclical nature of business prosperity. "Such a survey," he said, "will make it possible to eliminate all avoidable classes of unemployment. For the other forms we shall have to rely upon a gradual change in the public attitude.

"As employers come more and more to realize that in the long run unemployment is the cause of depression in their business they will," he said, in conclusion, "learn that it is better to keep employment regular and allow their inventory to fluctuate with prosperity, than to keep their inventory constant and allow employment to fluctuate as they do at present."

BOSTON TO GET EQUIPMENT

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover, April 28, signed a bill authorizing War Department equipment to be loaned for use at the twelfth national convention of the American Legion to be held in Boston in October.

Boston Statues to Be Cleaned Up to Greet Tercentenary Visitors

Coating of Dust and Grime Laid On by Time and the Elements Will Be Scrubbed Off to Reveal Original Beauty in Art

Two of Boston's approximately 50 statues have undergone a process of cleaning as part of the Boston Art Commission's campaign to see to it that Boston statues show only clean hands and faces, well-polished shoes, and fresh collars to tercentenary visitors this year.

The history of the city and much of that of the Nation is embodied in Boston's statues. They rest in sublime settings, surrounded in most instances by the city's famous parks. Some rest on historic old Beacon Hill, others in the crooked, narrow streets, so picturesquely a part of old Boston. They look down with passive calmness upon a city which is proud of its historical lore, of which the statues compose no small portion.

The statue of Benjamin Franklin, and another on the City Hall grounds, are the "big examples" for other statues to envy. They look so well in their cleaned-up expressions that action to transform the others in the same way will start at once. Many times before the statues have faced the "soap and water" brigade, a few at a time, but seldom, if ever, have they all been included in a single proposed clean-up campaign.

The commission has its regular yearly budget appropriations to work with, but John H. Parker, chairman, hopes to secure added appropriations to go through with the campaign. At least, he said, they would go as far as they are able, starting with the most important statuary first.

The Benjamin Franklin statue has the distinction of being classed among four others, as the outstanding five pieces of statuary in the city. It rests on the City Hall grounds on School Street, an early example of the work of Richard S. Greenough.

The other four statues, as popularly selected, are the "Appeal to the Great Spirit," by Cyrus Dallin, on the grounds of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; George Washington, by Thomas Ball, in the Public Garden; Anne M. Hutchinson, also by Dallin, in front of the State House, and Robert Burns, by Henry H. Kitson, in the Back Bay Fens.

There are other masterpieces equally impressive to some. For instance there is the Leif Ericson statue by Anne Whitney on Commonwealth Avenue; Phillips Brooks by A. St. Gaudens in Copley Square; Aristides and Columbus in Louisburg Square; Gen. Joseph Warren on his charger, in front of the State House, and Dr. Channing on the corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets.

Boston is the proud possesor of approximately 50 of these statues, located both in and out of doors. Probably the latest to be placed in position is that of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish patriot of Revolutionary War fame, sculptured by Mrs. T. A. R. Kitson in 1927. It is located in the Public Garden.

No doubt, the oldest are those of Columbus and Aristides placed in Louisburg Square in 1849. They are classified as Italian work.

Piano Prize Is Won by Eleanor Packard

Eleanor Packard was awarded the Mason & Hamlin prize of a grand pianoforte at the twenty-first competition of seniors and postgraduate students of the New England Conservatory of Music in Jordan Hall April 28.

The contestants in one of the most interesting competitions of the long series, that began in 1910, were: Lois Luther, Brazil, Ind.; Esther Miller, Revere; Clayton A. Williams, St. Louis, Mo.; Willa Semple, Boston; Eleanor Packard, West Somerville, and Albert Vincent, Denver, Colo.

Miss Packard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus E. Packard of West Somerville, was graduated from the Somerville High School in 1925. She entered the conservatory as a pianoforte pupil of L. F. Motte-Lacroix and upon his leaving Boston to return to Europe she became a pupil of Alfred DeVoto.

She has also studied the organ at the conservatory, winning one of the Samuel Carr scholarships in organ. She was graduated from the conservatory in 1928, and since then has continued her studies as a postgraduate She is organist at the First Methodist Church, Chelsea, and during summer vacations has played in a hotel trio at Jefferson, N. H.

YALE DEBATERS WIN FROM PORTO RICANS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A Yale team selected from the Centro Español de Yale defeated a team representing the University of Porto Rico in a Spanish debate here, April 28. Yale upheld the negative side of the question, "Resolved: That a league composed of nations of the Western Hemisphere and governed by rules and regulations similar to those of the League of Nations would promote universal peace better than the present League alone."

Girls Use Roller Skates at International College

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Co-eds at American International College have taken to roller skates.

The spring fad has its useful as well as amusing side. It was started by the girls in the social service department, who had a long walk twice a week to the Springfield Girls' Club where they put into practice the theory they learn in class. Now they make the trip on roller skates.

STATE INCOME TAX REVISION BILL PROPOSED

Increased Exemptions on Married Men's Salaries Recommended

Increase in the state income tax exemption of married persons from $2000 to $3000, reduction in the exemption of unmarried persons from $2000 to $1500, continuation of the present law allowing $250 exemption for each dependent person, reduction from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent the tax on salaries and business income, and reduction of taxes on interest and dividends from 6 to 3 per cent, are among the recommendations placed before the House of Representatives in the tax measure reported by the Legislative Committee on Taxation, April 28.

The committee's report is the result of an investigation by a special commission which has spent five years studying the entire taxation situation. It is proposed that the law go into effect Jan. 1, 1932. Several committee members have declared themselves opposed to that part of the report having to do with exemptions of married and single persons.

Abolition of the separate tax on gains made from dealing in intangibles, abolition of the separate tax on annuities, abolition of the corporate excess tax with a flat tax of 4 per cent on net income, were also recommended.

In 1929, taxation laws brought in $52,400,461, compared to an estimated $52,494,973 under the proposed law, which would lift the burden of taxation from real estate to intangibles, the report specified.

The House chairman pointed out that the recommended law would greatly simplify the computation of taxes and thus relieve the Government of a burden of expense, industry would thereby be relieved from the cost of keeping records and the direct corporate tax would be reduced by one-third.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SENATORS WIN SIX STRAIGHT

Cronin Hits Home Run, Triple and Double for Winners—A's Victors

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	9	2	.818
Chicago	5	3	.625
Cleveland	6	4	.600
Philadelphia	5	4	.556
St. Louis	6	5	.545
Boston	4	7	.364
Detroit	4	9	.308
New York	2	7	.222

RESULTS MONDAY

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Washington 6, New York 5.
Chicago 9, Detroit 7.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 1.

The Washington Senators won their sixth straight game on Monday by defeating the New York Yankees, 6 to 5. The Senators continue to play championship ball and easily appear to be the class of the league at the present time. The game was featured by the hitting of Cronin, Washington shortstop, who made a double, triple and home run for a day's work. Ruth also hit a triple for the losers, while Dickey, New York catcher, connected with a home run.

Marberry and Braxton did the pitching and held the Yankee heavy hitters well in check. Wells and McEvoy were in the box for Manager Shawkey, but were quite easy for the Washington batters to solve. The New York club outhit the winners 11 to 7, but the Senators' hitting was much more timely.

The champion Philadelphia Athletics finally ended their losing streak at the expense of the Boston Red Sox, the score being 5 to 4. The Sox had the better of the play until the ninth inning, at which time the A's scored four runs without making a hit. At that time they went into the lead by one run and then sent Grove in to pitch the last half of the ninth, the Sox being unable to stage a come back. Earnshaw started in the box for Manager Mack, but was relieved in the second inning by Walberg, who pitched up to the ninth. MacFayden pitched most of the game for Boston, holding the A's fairly well in check until the ninth. Morris was then put in the box and proceeded to lose the game by giving two bases on balls and hitting one batter, together with two errors by his teammates.

Although outhit 14 to 8, the Chicago White Sox defeated the Detroit Tigers at Detroit on Monday, 9 to 7. The Tigers produced plenty of hits, but could not make them in such a way as to score the most runs. Reynolds did the best batting for the losers, making a single, triple and home run in four times up. Henry and Lyons pitched for the winners, the latter being given credit for the victory. Wyatt, Herring, Carroll and Whitehill were in the box for Manager Harris, Carroll being charged with the defeat.

Behind the fine pitching of Jablonowski, a recruit, the Cleveland Indians defeated the St. Louis Browns at St. Louis, 3 to 1. The young boxman, last season in the American Association, held the losers to five scattered hits, while his team was making 10 hits off the pitching of Coffman and Collins. The only extra-base hit the Browns could make, was a double by Kress. L. Sewell connected with the longest hit, a triple.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	x	6	7	0
New York	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	11	0

Batteries—Marberry, Braxton and Ruel; Wells, McEvoy and Dickey, Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Owens, Moriarity and Campbell. Time—2h. 11m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	3
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Earnshaw, Walberg, Grove and Cochrane; MacFayden, Morris and Heving. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Losing pitcher—Morris. Umpires—McGowan, Van Graflan and Connolly. Time—2h.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	1	9	8	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	7	14	1

Batteries—Henry, Lyons and Autry; Herring, Wyatt, Carroll, Whitehill and Hayworth, Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Lyons. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 18m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Jablonowski and L. Sewell; Coffman, Collins and Manion. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 52m.

PICK-UPS

NO ONE seems to be able to stop the Senators, who at present are playing as if they were defending a championship. If a good start means anything, Manager Johnson may realize his ambition of being a pennant-winning manager.

At present the Athletics do not look like the championship club that they are. The Red Sox outhit them 10 to 5 on Monday and would have won but for two errors and wild pitching. Manager Connie Mack's players made three bad errors, while the pitching was not what it should be.

Paul Waner continues to lead National League batters with an average of .500. Cissell of the White Sox is out in front in the American League with a mark of .400.

Reese, Yankee recruit, is doing very well as a pinch hitter. He has come through with a hit in three trips to the plate.

Bluege, Washington third baseman, has been hit by pitched balls three times in two days. He was struck twice on Sunday and once on Monday.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Beaumont	12	6	.667
Shreveport	12	7	.632
Houston	11	9	.550
Wichita Falls	9	8	.529
Fort Worth	9	10	.474
Dallas	8	11	.421
San Antonio	7	12	.368
Waco	7	12	.368

RESULTS TUESDAY

Waco 4, Fort Worth 3.
Shreveport 4, San Antonio 3.
Houston 7, Dallas 2.
Beaumont-Wichita Falls (rain).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	12	2	.857
Chattanooga	9	6	.600
Birmingham	8	6	.571
Mobile	6	7	.462
New Orleans	6	7	.462
Little Rock	5	9	.357
Atlanta	4	8	.333
Nashville	4	9	.308

RESULTS MONDAY

Memphis 6, Nashville 5.
Little Rock 12, Chattanooga 9.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 2.
Atlanta at Mobile (postponed).

MRS. MOODY IN FRANCE

CHERBOURG, France (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody, woman's tennis champion of the United States, France and England, arrived here today aboard the Berengaria. She disembarked loaded down with tennis racquets, flowers and baggage. She told interviewers she was going to see the art expositions at Paris before she started her tennis campaign, and she smilingly quieted inquiries as to whether marriage may have spoiled her game by replying that on the contrary she was playing as well or better than ever.

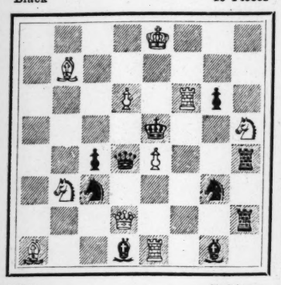
CHESS

by Frederick R Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1195

By T. Salardini

Black 10 Pieces



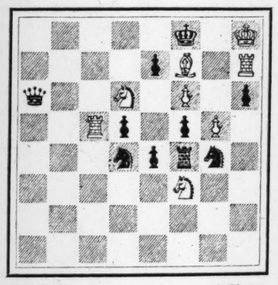
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1196

By L. Schor

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1193. Kt-B5

No. 1194.

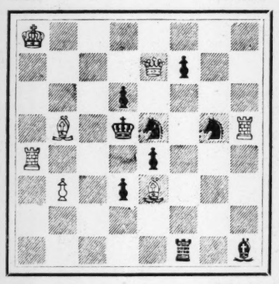
1. Q-B4		
2. Q-Q6ch		
1. ———		
2. Kt-B6ch	1. ———	KtxQ
	2. QxQBPch	K-B3
1. ———		
2. Q-K4ch	1. ———	KtxP
	2. Kt-B3ch	Q-QKt
1. ———		
2. Kt-B6ch		Q-KB
Prob. Comp. J. K. Heydon		Q-Kt2

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

One of the ways of classifying half-pins is according to the kind of black pieces which constitute the half-pin pair, and the direction of the line of pin. In this problem we find a lateral pair of knights.

By Roura and Ellerman

Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The results of the Washington-London cable match played April 12 give London a slight advantage. Only two games were finished, however, in the day's play, the remainder of the games being submitted to the International Chess Federation for adjudication. On board one G. E. Bishop of Washington drew with F. D. Yates; on board two N. T. Whitaker was defeated by Sir George Thomas of London. It will probably be several weeks at the earliest before the fate of the Insull Trophy is definitely determined.

The adjourned game between F. J. Marshall, United States champion, and A. Kupchik, a redoubtable opponent representing the Manhattan Chess Club, has been decided in favor of the champion after a long, hard struggle. This makes the final score of the Metropolitan match between the Marshall and Manhattan chess clubs a reversal of last year's, when the Marshall club won the match and the championship by the closest of margins.

A quadrangular tournament completed in Berlin in February was won by Rellstab and Saemisch tied for first, with 3½ apiece. Ahues was third with 3, Richter fourth with 2. The following game was one of Saemisch's two victories over Rellstab.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Rellstab White	Saemisch Black	Rellstab White	Saemisch Black
1 P-Q4	KKt-B3	18 Q-Q3	R-K2
2 KKt-B3	P-Q4	19 P-QKt4	Q-KB
3 P-QB4	P-K3	20 KR-Q	P-KR4!
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 Kt-B5(f)	QR-K
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	22 Kt-B	Q-R3
6 P-K3	Castles	23 Kt-QKt3	B-R
7 R-B	R-K(a)	24 QKt-Q2	Kt-Q3
8 Q-B2	P-QR3	25 QKt-B3	P-R5
9 PxP(b)	PxP	26 P-KR3	P-KB4(g)
10 B-Q3	P-B3	27 KKt-R2	P-KKt4
11 Castles	Kt-B	28 K-B	B-B3
12 P-QR3	P-KKt3(c)	29 Kt-Kt	R-Kt2
13 Kt-Q2	Kt-K3	30 P-KKt4(h)	PxPep
14 B-R4	Kt-Kt2	31 PxP	P-Kt5
15 Kt-R4(d)	B-B4(e)	32 R-K	PxP
16 BxB	KtxB	33 K-K2	P-B5
17 ExKt	BxB	Resigns	

(a) This move is preferred by Rubinstein. More usual is 7 . . . . P-B3.
(b) Black threatens PxP followed by P-QKt4.
(c) An unusual move, the beginning of a profound system of defense which finally turns into an effective counter-attack.
(d) P-QKt4 is a better continuation.
(e) The climax of Black's twelfth move.
(f) This move, like White's plan, has no sting to it.
(g) Now Black's elaborate defense becomes a strong counter-attack.
(h) This opens up White's game fatally, but there is no ultimate defense.

Another of Yates's victories at San Remo. In this game he is successful by dint of a carefully worked out mid-game combination.

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Romi White	Yates Black	Romi White	Yates Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-KKt4	Kt-K5
2 B-B4	P-K3	21 Q-Kt	Q-K2
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	22 P-R3	QR-B
4 Kt-KB3	B-Kt2	23 Q-Kt2	R-QB2
5 QKt-Q2	P-Q4	24 KR-KKt	KR-B
6 B-Q3	B-Q3	25 PxP	PxP
7 B-Kt3	Castles	26 QR-Q	P-QKt4!
8 Kt-K5	P-B4	27 Kt-Kt5	P-Kt5
9 P-B3	Kt-B3	28 P-QR4	B-B3
10 P-KB4	Kt-K2	29 R-QB	BxP
11 B-B2	Kt-K5	30 R-QR	B-K
12 B-B4	P-B3	31 R-R6	B-R4ch
13 Kt-B3	Kt-B4	32 Kt-B3	BxP!
14 B-B2	PxP	33 PxB	Kt-B4 dis ch
15 BPxP	KtxB	34 K-B2	KtxBch
16 KxKt	Kt-R3	35 K-Kt3	Q-K6
17 Q-QKt	Kt-Kt5ch	36 K-R2	BxKt
18 K-K2	P-B4	Resigns (a)	
19 P-KR3	Kt-B3		

(a) If 37 KtxB, R-B7 wins the queen. A well-played game.

ROBINS HALT GIANTS, 6 TO 4

Jackson Hits Fifth Home Run—Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	1	.875
Pittsburgh	8	2	.800
Boston	4	4	.500
Chicago	7	7	.500
St. Louis	6	7	.462
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	3	7	.300
Cincinnati	3	8	.273

RESULTS MONDAY

Philadelphia 7, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 6, New York 4.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 3.

The Brooklyn Robins halted the New York Giants' winning streak on Monday that had extended to seven games, by defeating them in New York, 6 to 4. The Giants led by one run until the ninth inning, at which time the Robins filled the bases and then scored three runs on a double by Hendrick. Walker pitched for the losers until the ninth, at which time he was replaced by Genewich with the bases full. This defeat also ended Walker's winning ways, as he had taken 11 straight including the games pitched at the close of last season.

Jackson, New York shortstop, hit his fifth home run of the season and has the honor of leading both leagues. Lopez, young Brooklyn recruit catcher, did the catching for the winners, and played like a veteran according to reports. He contributed one of the game's longest hits, a triple. Dudley was in the box for Manager Robinson and had the situation well in hand at all times.

The Chicago Cubs looked more like the champions than they did Monday, by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates at Chicago, 7 to 4. The game was featured by four Cub home runs, two by Catcher Hartnett, and one each by Heathcote and Root. Up until that time the Pirates had won six straight games and placed themselves in second. They still remain there, but their streak is broken.

Root did some very good pitching in the pinches for the winners, although he allowed the Pirates 11 hits. The Cubs themselves made only eight hits, but the four homers were enough to spell defeat for the Pirates. Lloyd Waner appeared in the game for the first time this season and came through as a pinch hitter by getting a timely single. Petty and Spencer did the pitching for Manager Ens, the latter being charged with the defeat.

At Cincinnati, the St. Louis Cardinals managed to defeat the Reds by virtue of bases on balls by Eckert, Manager Howley's young recruit pitcher. He passed four men at crucial times and allowed runs to score that could have been avoided. Mitchell and Bell pitched for the winners, the former retiring from the game in the fourth inning because of a mishap. He was given credit for the victory, however. McWeeny and Ash followed Eckert to the box for the Reds and held the Cardinals fairly well in check.

Philadelphia came from behind to beat the Boston Braves at Philadelphia, 7 to 4. The Boston club had the game in its possession, but the Phillies began to hit the deliveries of Cunningham and Brandt and took the lead in the sixth inning. They made sure of the contest by making two more runs in the seventh.

Alexander, one of the real veterans of the majors, started in the box for the winners, but was forced to retire in favor of Elliott in the fifth inning. The longest hit of the game was made by Welsh, Boston outfielder, a home run in the fifth inning. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	6	9	3
New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Dudley and Lopez; Walker, Genewich and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Rigler, Magerkurth and Donohue. Time—2h. 30m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	x	7	8	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	11	1

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Petty, Spencer and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Spencer. Umpires—Dinneen, Brennan and O'Day. Time—1h. 39m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	8	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Mitchell, Bell and J. Wilson; Eckert, McWeeny, Ash and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Mitchell. Losing pitcher—Eckert. Umpires—Clarke and Klem. Time—2h. 10m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	x	7	9	0
Boston	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Alexander, Elliott and McCurdy; Cunningham, Brandt and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Elliott. Losing pitcher—Cunningham. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Moran. Time—1h. 40m.

Sixteen Yale Men to Invade Hawaii

HONOLULU, T. H.—An international intercollegiate swimming meet with teams competing from Yale University, Meiji University, Japan, University of Southern California and the University of Hawaii will be held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union at the War Memorial Natatorium in Honolulu, July 17, 18 and 19.

The Yale invaders, headed by the famous John Howland Jr. '30, will number 16 swimmers and divers. An all-Hawaiian waterpolo team is being organized to clash with the Yale polo-ists.

Meiji University's 10-man team will be practically the same group as the Japanese Olympic team.

Clarence Crabbe, Honolulu swimmer who is the all-around outdoor champion of the United States, is now enrolled at U. S. C., and with the United States diving champion, Michael Reilly, will make a strong point-winning combination from that institution.

It is thought that a large number of the contestants at the United States outdoor swimming championships to be held at Long Beach, Calif., July 4, 5, 6, will come on to Hawaii for the intercollegiate meet and appear in exhibition diving and swimming events.

Members of the women's swimming team at the University of Hawaii will appear in the three-day intercollegiate splash.

The War Memorial Natatorium, where the Honolulu meet will be staged, is located at Waikiki Beach. It is said to be the finest outdoor swimming stadium in the world. The men's national outdoor championships were held there in 1927, and last summer the women's nationals were staged there.

D. P. Kahanamoku's return to Honolulu has given added impetus to local interest in aquatic sports, and elaborate preparations are being made for the July swim.

Jones Modestly Reports He Is 'Playing Pretty Fair Golf'

Improves Play Close to the Greens—U. S. Walker Cup Team Sails Soon With Eight Members—Expect Battle Overseas

NEW YORK (AP)—When Robert T. Jones Jr., captain of the United States Walker Cup team, reached New York Monday he admitted in a modest way that he has been "playing pretty fair golf."

He was told professionals had brought a story from the South of decided improvement in his short game.

"Yes," he smiled, "I have been playing better golf close to the greens. Maybe now I have become a fair mashie niblick player. For a long time I was terrible with that club in my hand."

The captain will be joined by seven other star amateurs and all will sail Wednesday afternoon.

"I have been playing much more golf this winter than usual and do not feel the need of additional play until we get over there."

Practice Over Week-End

Harrison R. Johnston and George von Elm played Saturday and Sunday but over different courses in the metropolitan district. Von Elm played Lido and Johnston at National links.

"Of course we expect to have a real battle on our hands in the Walker Cup play," said the captain. "I think we have the best team we can assemble but the British seem to have their best too. I have seen only the old-timers play but I have the greatest respect for them and I hear the younger players are as good or better than the veterans.

"We will not play any team match in England other than the Walker Cup."

Jones was asked about the Sandwich course where the biannual competition will be decided.

"Sandwich is a course where the wind plays a big part. A difference in the wind can change it from a fairly easy one to a course that will not listen to reason. I recall once when I was on a long hole with a drive and a brassie one day and the next day was short with a drive, brassie and spoon."

Jones could not say what competitions other than the Walker Cup, open and amateur championships would attract the American players on their visit abroad.

Does Not Expect to Play Much

"There are a lot of events our fellows will be able to play in if they wish," said the open champion. "Outside the British amateur and open championships, I probably will play in only one other tournament in England, and I don't think I will be able to play in any outside Great Britain. I hope to visit France and Germany and possibly Italy betweeen the amateur and open events, but I will not play much golf—possibly an 18-hole match or so."

Captain Jones said no effort had been made yet to arrange the players for the foursomes in the Walker Cup matches. "That will come later," he said, "probably the night before the foursomes are to be played."

JUDGE LANDIS WILL ATTEND NIGHT GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Judge K. M. Landis and several major league officials are to witness the inauguration of league baseball at night, May 6, it is announced by E. L. Keyser, president of the Des Moines Club in the Western League. Some 146 floodlights, producing millions of candlepower of "glareless" light, are being installed at the local ball park. All the home games this season will be played at night, except those scheduled on Sundays.

Night games, introduced here by Drake University, which has played its football games at night for several years, have become popular with high schools in football and other sports. The lights for baseball will be much more brilliant than those used at Drake, so that the highest fly balls and the longest home runs will be disclosed both to the players and the spectators.

Six 90-foot steel towers are being mounted with the batteries of lights. Two towers are installed back of the grand stand, two along the outer base lines, and two more behind the bleachers. Each tower is to have from 30 to 36 projectors, and their beams will cross each other in a manner to eliminate shadows. A decided increase in attendance is anticipated with the games held at night.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	9	3	.750
Toledo	6	4	.600
Columbus	7	5	.583
St. Paul	5	4	.556
Indianapolis	5	4	.556
Kansas City	4	6	.400
Milwaukee	4	7	.364
Minneapolis	4	7	.364

RESULTS MONDAY

Columbus 11, Kansas City 4.
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 3.
Milwaukee at Toledo (postponed).
St. Paul at Louisville (postponed).

BRUINS DEFEAT RICHFIELDS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—In one of the fastest games of the current East-West ice series, the Boston Bruins Monday night defeated the Los Angeles Richfields, 8 to 3. The Bruins took an early lead, having a 4-to-1 edge at the end of the first period. One goal was added in the second period, and Boston entered the last session with a 5-to-1 advantage. Richfield staged a two-goal rally in the final period, while the Bruins added three more goals. The Boston club is matched against the Chicago Black Hawks on Thursday and Saturday nights this week.

DARTMOUTH IN TIE FOR LEAD OF LEAGUE

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	2	1	.667
Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Cornell	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	2	.333
Princeton	0	1	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Dartmouth varsity baseball team is now tied with Yale for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing as a result of defeating the Princeton Tigers here Monday by a score of 13 to 4. It was the first game in the league for the Tigers.

The Green hitters were held scoreless for five innings, but in the last four they made their 13 runs. It was a free-hitting game with every man on the Dartmouth team getting at least one hit and all except the three pitchers on the Tiger team hitting. Dartmouth played the smarter baseball throughout. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	4	13	15	0
Princeton	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	10	3

Batteries—Hollstrom and McDonough for Dartmouth; Hendey, Bowman, Waud and Carter for Princeton. Losing pitcher—Hendey. Umpires—McDevitt and Browne. Time—2h. 36m.

ILLINOIS DEFEATS NORTHWESTERN, 14-0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—Playing nine innings of steady baseball behind the pitching of E. M. Hazzard '32, University of Illinois broke into the win column here Monday afternoon by defeating Northwestern University, 14 to 0. Hazzard was in great form, and allowed the Wildcats only three hits. He struck out 10 men and allowed only one runner to reach third base. In addition to pitching well, he drove in the second and third runs with a two-base hit in the second inning.

W. G. Fuzak '32, G. S. Fencl '32 and T. C. Wittee '31 divided nine of the 18 hits acquired by the Illini. Twelve Illinois men batted in the second inning when eight runs were scored on six hits, two hit batsmen and a base on balls. This game gave the Illini a record of one victory and one defeat in the "Big Ten" race, having lost to Wisconsin here Saturday. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	1	8	0	2	0	0	3	0	x	14	18	0
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Umpires—Otto Jensen and C. A. Jensen. Time—2h.

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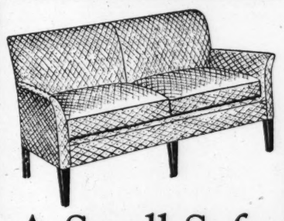

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AMATEUR STARS GIVEN RANKING

Hall Leads at Three Cushion and Collins Tops 18.2 Balkline Players

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Now the amateur billiard players are being given official rankings, after the fashion of tennis. The professional stars were ranked recently in three styles of billiards, causing considerable controversy among themselves and their followers. The ranking announced here by the National Billiard Association of America covers only three cushions and balkline billiards, as no amateur pocket-billiard tournament of national importance has been held in several years and there is therefore little data upon which to base a pocket lineup.

Joseph Hall of San Francisco, United States champion, is placed at the top of the three-cushion ranking, while P. N. Collins of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, is given first place in balkline billiards. The ranking committee had difficulty making a selection at balkline because Edgar T. Appleby of New York, rated second, has an impressive record for the last 10 years. However, as Collins defeated Appleby two out of three games in the last national amateur tournament, and also won the tournament, he received the deciding vote. Ray V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis., who lost the title in the tournament, is placed third.

Francis S. Appleby of New York, a former national amateur champion at 18.2 and present national amateur 18.1 balkline champion, was not ranked, as he was prevented from competing this year. The committee decided to give Francis S. more than honorable mention, as he ranks near the top at either style of balkline. John A. Clinton of Pittsburgh and Elvin Edwards of New York were not ranked due to their failure to compete, but it was said both belong well up in the first 10. Clinton, especially, it was pointed out, has an impressive record in amateur billiards but has been out of competition for three years.

Robert B. Harper of Denver, although finishing third in the last tournament, is rated second over Max J. Shimon of Milwaukee at three-cushions. Harper was third, tied with Shimon in games won and lost, but the place was decided on the highest point total. Harper had the best grand average, .70, for the tournament.

Five of the players in the first 10 did not compete in the national amateur tournament. R. S. Hubbell of Cleveland, winner of the western three-cushion title and eligible for the national tourney, was prevented from playing on account of business. Gene Deardorff, the star St. Louis cueist also was invited to play but could not get away. Jerry White, the veteran Seattle player, holds the national amateur high run record with a 12, made in the sectional qualifying tournament. The official rankings follow:

THREE-CUSHIONS

1. Joseph Hall, San Francisco.
2. Robert B. Harper, Denver.
3. Max J. Shimon, Milwaukee.
4. Frank I. Fleming, Champaign, Ill.
5. Jerry White, Seattle.
6. Gene Deardorff, St. Louis.
7. Dr. A. J. Harris, Chicago.
8. R. S. Hubbell, Cleveland
9. Lewis M. Vogler, Indianapolis.
10. Fred Goodman, Detroit.

Honorable mention—John H. Toledano, New Orleans; Bernard Fritz, Nashville; Ervin D. Tucker, Dedham, Mass.; Walter Lindsley, Mt. Vernon, Wash., and C. Engle, Los Angeles.

18.2 BALKLINE

1. Percy N. Collins, Chicago.
2. Edgar T. Appleby, New York.
3. Ray V. Fessenden, Madison, Wis.
4. Monrad C. Wallgren, Everett, Wash.
5. Arie Schaap, St. Louis.
6. H. T. Galey, Tulsa, Okla.
7. Hugh Foraker, Chicago.
8. Robert Fouts, Los Angeles.
9. James J. Peabody, Chicago.
10. C. Murphy, San Francisco.

Honorable mention—J. Connor and H. Druckenmiller, Philadelphia; Alex Elmslie, Milwaukee; M. P. McClure, Pittsburgh; J. Parker, Boston; Harry Postal, Detroit, and Jerry P. Worth, Chicago.

Inverness Club to Stage 1931 Open

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

THE United States open golf championship for 1931 has been awarded to the Inverness Club, Toledo, O., it was announced today. The dates will be announced later.

MAJOR LETTERS FOR CHICAGO ATHLETES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Major letters for winter sports have been awarded to 18 athletes at University of Chicago, it is announced. In basketball, the winners were Capt. H. E. Changnon '30, C. M. Fish '31, East Chicago, Ind.; H. D. Ashley '32, Frankfort, Ind. and Harold Boesel '31, New Bremen, O.

Members of the swimming and waterpolo teams received unusually generous awards, five of them being recognized. These were Capt. W. F. Stephenson '30, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. J. Bartoli '31, Chicago, captain of the championship waterpolo team; Blair Plimpton '31, J. J. Silverstein '30 and John McNeil '30, all of Chicago.

Gymnasts to receive the major letter were Capt. J. E. Menzies '30, Chicago; Capt.-elect E. C. Olson '32, Hinsdale, Ill.; W. H. Bromund '31, Chicago; A. E. Kolb '32, Little Rock, Ark., and H. M. Phillips '32, Chicago.

Wrestlers who won letters were Capt. A. P. Winning '30, Chicago; W. W. Dyer '31, Chicago Heights; C. G. Himan '30, Chicago, and M. E. Sonderby '30, Chicago.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	6	3	.667
New Haven	6	4	.600
Bridgeport	5	4	.556
Albany	5	4	.556
Springfield	6	5	.545
Providence	5	5	.500
Allentown	4	5	.444
Pittsfield	3	10	.231

RESULTS MONDAY

Albany 12, Allentown 9.
Springfield 1, Providence 0.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Dartmouth 13, Princeton 4.
Duke 9, Pennsylvania 5.
Illinois 14, Northwestern 0.
Juniata 5, Drexel 3.
Luther 11, St. Olaf 4.
N. C. State 12, Maryland 2.
Northeastern 8, Colby 4.
South Carolina 18, Clemson 2.
Ursinus 7, F. and M. 5.

Lipton Trophy to Johnson's Seyelyn

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Another Pacific coast yachting classic passed into history Monday with the presentation of the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy to Paul F. Johnson of Long Beach, whose power cruiser Seyelyn was adjudged the winner of the 446-mile Long Beach-to-San Francisco ocean race, in which 21 boats started last Thursday.

Flying the burgee of the Long Beach Yacht Club, the Seyelyn also won the class B trophy for boats under 60 feet in length.

Fourteen boats finished the long test, which was run off in three legs. Seven boats dropped out at Santa Barbara, the first stop, because of heavy seas and crippled engines. Rough weather also was encountered on the second leg between Santa Barbara and Monterey, the second stop, while adverse conditions nearly caused one boat to founder on the final leg to San Francisco.

The threatened boat was the Blue Boy, winner of the Class A trophy for larger boats. Sheer grit of the crew brought the California Yacht Club entry from San Pedro over the finish line with two feet of water in her bilges, her pumps broken down and her engine room afire in two places. Two of the crew played fire extinguishers on the walls of the engine room while her skipper drove across the line and then raced for dry dock at Sausalito. The Blue Boy is owned by Carl Goetz, of Los Angeles.

Second in elapsed time to the Seyelyn was the St. Francis Yacht Club entry, the Arequipa, owned by W. H. Ford, San Francisco.

In the class A division Charles Camp's Wanderer, of the Long Beach Yacht Club, came second to the Blue Boy. Third place went to the Folly, owned by the St. Francis Yacht Club.

The boats crossed the finish line in the following order: 1, Seal II; 2, Seyelyn; 3, Lucky B; 4, Marion Alice; 5, Arequipa,; 6, Wanderer; 7, Blue Boy; 8, Valerie; 9, Folly; 10, Felicia; 11, Colonel Rheems; 12, Massawit; 13, Rosita; 14, Herman.

NORTHERN LEADS ON POINTS IN TEAM RACE

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS
FIRST TEAMS

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Northern	4	1	31	14
Midland	4	1	30	15
Southern	3	2	26	19
Central	3	2	24	21
The Country	1	4	17	28
Brae Burn	0	5	7	38

Northern district is now leading the spring team race of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts on points, having won one more than Midland district which is tied with Northern in matches. The teams are now facing the last half of the race which calls for five playing days in May.

Southern and Central districts are tied for third place with Southern having the better point total, and the bottom places in the standing are being held by The Country Club and Brae Burn Country Club.

Northern checked Midland's advance on the links of the Winchester Country Club, Monday, winning 5 to 4. Central won a 7-to-2 decision over Brae Burn at Brae Burn, and Southern also won by 7 to 2 over The Country Club at Thorney Lea.

With the score at four-all the Northern-Midland decision hinged on the match between Mrs. Frederick Tarr Jr. and Mrs. G. P. Buell of Midland. Mrs. Tarr lost the first four holes but came back to win the match by 2 up.

SYRACUSE STARS RECEIVE TROPHIES

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Some 2000 attended the annual block "S" dinner in Archbold Gym to honor 106 Syracuse University major-sport lettermen Monday night. Each man received the sport shingles and in addition the outstanding man in each sport received a silver loving cup. Louis Little, new coach of Columbia varsity football, and Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, were chief speakers.

A. W. Van Ness, football guard, was presented the football trophy by Coach Lewis P. Andreas, while Paul Horowitz '30 of Newark, a star in baseball and basketball, received the Double Seven Baseball Trophy from Coach Lewis S. Carr. Kenneth E. Beagle '31, another basketball player, was selected as the best all-round athlete as well as scholastically high in the junior class and received a trophy for it. Frank E. Benjamin Jr. '31, star broad and high jumper of the track team, received the Keane Cup for track and scholastics from Coach Thomas F. Keane. John H. Brophy '31 was selected for the Monx Head Trophy, emblematic of being the most valuable lacrosse player on the team, and the presentation was made by Coach Laurie D. Cox.

COLUMBIA ELECTS TWO

NEW YORK (AP)—Raymond M. Ruddy, star of Columbia University's swimming team, was elected captain Monday for next season, although he is only a sophomore. Undefeated in the quarter-mile swim all season, Ruddy set a new world's record in winning the National Collegiate A. A. championship in that event a month ago. He comes of a famous swimming family, lives in New York and swam on the 1928 Olympic team. Joseph E. Moukad of New York, a junior, was elected captain of the water polo team of which Ruddy also is a leading member.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	6	2	.750
Baltimore	7	3	.700
Toronto	6	4	.600
Rochester	5	4	.556
Newark	4	4	.500
Reading	4	5	.444
Montreal	3	7	.300
Jersey City	2	8	.200

RESULTS MONDAY

Toronto 1, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 9, Newark 3.
Reading 7, Montreal 5.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 4.

VISION LAUNCHED AT GOSPORT

GOSPORT, Eng. (AP)—The eight-meter yacht Vision, built for the syndicate of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to compete for the Canada Cup, was launched Monday. It was designed by Charles Nicholson, of Shamrock fame, and is said to be the only one ever built in England for Canadian cup competition.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Dartmouth 3, Brown 2.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

BY-PLAYS

GREAT TENNIS AND GOLF INVASION BY UNITED STATES

AMERICAN golf and tennis history will be written during the year 1930 when the greatest invasion of Europe is completed by United States champions in each sport. How they will fare on European courts and links is difficult to predict, especially in golf; but, it goes without saying, they will do the best they can against overseas talent. No less than eight present national champions will represent the United States overseas.

The tennis invaders are headed by William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr (née Wills) of San Francisco, Calif. Tilden and Mrs. Moody are the singles champions of the home country. George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, who holds the United States doubles championship with John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., and the mixed doubles championship with Miss Betty Nuthall of England, has been definitely picked as a member of the United States Davis Cup team and will play overseas this year if the United States team wins the American zone final, as will Doeg, United States junior champion in 1926; Van Ryn, United States junior indoor doubles champion in 1922 with Kenneth B. Appel, and Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., a high ranking player.

Two Palfrey sisters, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., are scheduled for overseas tennis play. Sarah is the present United States indoor and outdoor junior champion, and has been selected to play on the Wightman Cup team, while Mianne, the national indoor senior champion and outdoor junior doubles champion with Sarah, has officially been entered in the Wimbledon tournament.

Four American golf champions will make a bid for honors away from home. They are Miss Glenna Collett, present and former United States champion; Robert T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., United States open champion; Leonard H. Diegel, professional titleholder, and Harrison R. Johnston of St. Paul, Minn., the national amateur champion.

Besides this list of champions, there will be a few other tennis and golf players seen overseas who have won national recognition. One of them is J. Horton Smith of Joplin, Mo., star professional golfer, and another is T. D. Armour of Orchard Lake, Mich., United States open champion of 1927.

Miss Collett's team of American women golfers, which will face a picked British squad, includes Miss Maureen Orcutt of New Jersey, eastern women's champion; Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, western champion, and others of high rank.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., United States girl champion in 1924 and 1925, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, United States boy champion in 1926, are, along with Tilden, already competing abroad.

Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City, Mo., who made such a rapid stride during the 1929 campaign that she was ranked No. 6 by the U. S. L. T. A., also earned a place on the Wightman Cup team that plays in England this year.

It will be noticed that only two professional players, and only one of them a national champion, are mentioned here, so that money prizes cannot be the outstanding motive of this history-making easterly sport movement across the broad Atlantic!

* * *

FATHER AND SON PLAY ON SAME PROFESSIONAL NINE

There have been one or two instances in recent years where father and son have in some way been connected with the same professional baseball club; but one can hardly recall when such a combination has actually played on the same team. Manager Connie Mack and his son, Coach Earl T., had much to do with the Philadelphia Athletics winning the world championship last season, while Edward A. Walsh of the Chicago White Sox spends a great deal of time giving pointers to his son, Edward A. Jr., who is a pitcher on the same club.

Now comes the report that the Birmingham club of the Southern Association has among its pitchers for the coming season Raymond R. Caldwell, the veteran American League boxman, and his son, James. The older member of the combination has spent some time with the New York Yankees, Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians; and it was while with the club last named that he placed his name in baseball's "Hall of Fame" by pitching a no-hit, no-run game. The veteran is still capable of winning ball games, however, despite the long, hard years of experience behind him. James is encountering his first year of experience, and is said by many to be the possessor of a very bright future in America's national sport.

* * *

NORTHWESTERN EXPECTS NINE-LETTER ATHLETE

Winners of nine letters in three years of athletic competition are rare enough nowadays to attract special attention. This honor and this attention is now commanded by C. R. Bergherm '30, or will be when the tennis season is over, according to expectations at Northwestern University. Bergherm has won letters for three years in football and basketball, and awaits his third letter in tennis. He was best in football. As fullback he carried the ball on a heavy majority of Wildcat plays last fall, and was selected as all-star fullback because of the ground he gained in rushing the ball, because of his passing and kicking, and because of his dependability on defense. He was eighth best scorer in Conference basketball during the recent campaign. He is captain of the tennis team.

EIGHT MAJOR 'A'S' WON AT WEST POINT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Only eight athletes received major letters out of a total number of 98 listed as honor winners for the winter season at the United States Military Academy.

Minor "A's" were given to 32 athletes participating in boxing, swimming, ice hockey, pony polo, and wrestling. Military monograms were awarded to 19 cadets and class numerals were given to 34 plebes.

Edwin J. Messinger of Kingston, N. Y.; James C. Blanning of Pennsylvania, Orrin C. Kruger of New York, Julian D. Abell of Indiana, Ray J. Stecker of Pennsylvania and Dean C. Strother of Kansas were members of the basketball team receiving major letters.

Charles I. Humber Jr., of Oklahoma, received a major "A" for distinction in football and track, while James N. Vaughn, of Missouri, was given a major letter as manager of basketball.

Messinger's award makes his third major letter in sport at West Point, tying the record of John T. Malloy of North Adams, Mass. Malloy is now on the track team and stands a fair chance of winning his fourth "A," which will equal the record of four major letters won by Elmer Q. Oliphant, class of 1918.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Haverford 5, Springfield 1.
Pennsylvania 7, W. & L. 2.

WOMEN GOLFERS AT SUNNINGDALE

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — The largest contingent of American women golfers ever to land in England arrived today when the Berengaria docked at Southampton with Miss Glenna Collett and her team aboard. Miss Collett, the United States women's champion, headed a party of 20, including Miss Virginia Van Wie and Miss Helen L. Hicks, who, she declared, "are just as good at golf as I am." Miss Maureen Orcutt, another member of the American "big four," arrived several days ago.

The squad started for London on a boat train which Miss Collett said would halt near Sunningdale so that the girls could inspect the course today and motor to London later. It is at Sunningdale that the Americans meet an English team on Thursday.

No practice is planned until tomorrow, which will be the visitors' only opportunity to prepare for the international matches.

Asked how she was playing, Miss Collett replied, "Very badly, but wait until you see Bobby Jones. He is at the top of his form.

"I'm sorry Miss Wethered isn't playing in the women's championship, because I enjoyed the great match with her at St. Andrews last year tremendously."

TILDEN AND COEN ADVANCE

MILAN, Italy (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d defeated the Italian, Giongo, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3, in the first match of the international tennis tournament here Monday. Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City defeated Rado of Italy, 6—0, 6—2, 6—7.

'Clacks' Taken Out of N. Y. Turnstiles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More than 62,000 clacks a day were taken out of the clamor of this cacophonous city April 23 when the Interborough Rapid Transit Company installed devices to silence seven automatic turnstile entrances which admit that number of persons daily at the Grand Central subway station.

If the new devices prove satisfactory in use over a period of time, they are to be installed on the entire Interborough system, thus silencing forever the machine-gun-like noise that arises from the subway entrances during the rush hour, when as many as 55 persons a minute pass through a stile.

On the old turnstiles there is a loud clack as each person deposits his nickel and turns the stile to enter. The new machines reduce the clack to a very slight grating sound. They were invented by Arthur Anderson, Interborough engineer, and were installed by the company as a contribution to the campaign against noise being carried on by the Noise Abatement Commission.

On the devices there is a pendulum with a rubber roller which checks the momentum of each cross arm and allows the roller on one cross arm of the stile to engage with the cam on the next cross arm without the usual noise.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Illinois 12, Ohio State 6.

Illinois Town of 150 Leads Way in Financing Community Center

Sugar Grove Pushes Through State Law Permitting Townships to Vote Tax for the Erection of Public Buildings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUGAR GROVE, Ill.—The population of this community is about 150, and the township, entirely agricultural, does not increase this figure to any great extent. When Illinois passed a state law permitting townships to vote a tax for the erection and maintenance of community buildings, however, Sugar Grove led the way.

Recently a community center, financed entirely by the farmer-citizens, was dedicated and is providing a meeting place for community organizations. Already it has been the scene of a farmers' short course in agriculture, several club gatherings, a high school debate and a local primary election.

Four years ago the Legislature in Illinois passed a law providing for the erection of community centers, but left the levying of the tax in the hands of a local board of managers. Immediately Sugar Grove voted to erect such a structure and raised $6000, but when an attempt was made to issue bonds to raise the rest of the necessary money, there were no buyers. Investors pointed out that sometime a board of managers might be named that would not levy a tax to pay off the bonds.

Sugar Grove then took the problem back to the Legislature and leaders from this tiny community were instrumental in securing passage of a new law, providing definitely for sound financing.

Bonds were promptly issued to the extent of $27,500, and this was added to the $7000 previously available. But even this was not enough; estimates on the building ran to $40,000.

At this point the high school board came to the rescue. It signed a lease for 12 years, at $5000 a year, for rental of the community center as a school gymnasium—and paid the entire amount in advance. With the cash ready, Sugar Grove put up its community house in short order.

In March the building was dedicated to the home-town boys who served in the World War.

Taxes will be increased at the rate of about $10 on each 80-acre farm for the first year's payments on the building. Each year thereafter the tax for this purpose grows smaller, until at the end of 20 years, the bonds will be retired and only a small fee for maintenance will be necessary.

Platitudes Banned at Alumni Dinner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The University of Wisconsin Alumni in New York have decided to free themselves henceforth from the bane of after-dinner speakers and hear no more of "jokes for all occasions" interspersed with platitudes about home, country and dear old alma mater, Edwin Phillips Kohl, who was elected president of the alumni body on April 26, declared.

Proceeding cautiously, the alumni reduced the number of speakers at their annual dinner in 1928 to two; in 1929, they reduced it to one and the number of alumi attending the gathering doubled. On April 26 this year, at the Hotel St. Regis here they had no speakers, with the result that the attendance increased 50 per cent over 1929.

To insure themselves against their plan going askew this year, they took out a $100 bond with the nited States Fidelity and Guarantee Company against impromptu speeches. The bond was not forfeited, each of the 275 persons present held his peace and the experiment was declared a success worthy of further application.

IRISH TEAM ENTERED

NEW YORK (AP)—Ireland, whose team made a fine showing in the 1928 international jumping competition at the national horse show, is the first to enter for the 1930 event, Nov. 6-12, at Madison Square Garden, it was announced April 28.

Distinguished Suits for Spring

Scott & Company have just received from their Boston workrooms a wide variety of new suits, ready for Spring and Summer selection.

The splendid new woolens, from the most highly regarded mills of Great Britain and America, are more attractive than ever—in new blues, grays and browns—stripes and overplaids.

The new and original styles will find acceptance with men who dress with discriminating care—$55 to $85.

Topcoats—$60 to $85

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336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

How an eminent Surgeon

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HE OPENED an account as a compliment to an officer of the bank—as many accounts begin. It grew, evidently faster than he had realized. For one day the officer telephoned him that his balance was conceivably greater than his current need. The doctor was surprised. "You think I might well invest some part of it?" he asked.

A representative of The First National Old Colony Corporation called on the doctor and gave him his second surprise. For instead of offering him a specific security he asked if he might review the list of stocks and bonds already owned. The surgeon gave him his list.

A WEEK LATER he received a written report recommending and justifying several changes and additions. He liked the changes, liked the idea of a balanced investment program, and liked the way the bank was taking hold of his affairs.

As a result all his stocks and bonds are held in the bank's custody today. Dividends are credited to his account, coupons are clipped, collected and deposited for him. Whenever the account reaches a specific figure, further purchases are made. Twice a year he receives a detailed statement. Once a year he signs his tax returns, which we prepare for him.

In addition he has nominated Old Colony Trust Company, our affiliated institution, executor and trustee under his will; he goes to Europe every summer on steamship tickets procured by the bank's Travel Department; he carries the bank's Letter of Credit and Travelers Cheques; the bank's European representatives have given him material assistance on the other side; during his absence his silver is stored in the bank's vaults.

THIS SURGEON is outspoken in his comment on the usefulness of the bank. If his advice were followed, every professional man in eastern Massachusetts would at once get in touch with an officer of The First National Bank of Boston, tell his financial story and say, "What can you do for me?"

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

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New England's largest financial institution

FAIR PROSPERITY IS FORESEEN FOR TEXTILES IN N. E.

Rhode Island Senator Says Industry in Region Is Basically Sound

The New England textile industry is "basically sound and will enjoy in the future a fair measure of prosperity" in the opinion of Jesse H. Metcalf, United States Senator from Rhode Island.

In an article in the Nation's Business, Mr. Metcalf traces the difficulties which face the textile industry as he interprets them from a lifetime of experience in this field. As a boy he went to work in his father's textile mill. He is now president of the Wanskuck Mills and president of the Auburn Woolen Company.

Although the South has forged ahead and New England no longer holds a dominant place in the textile field, the future prosperity of the industry in the northeastern states rests on three factors, Mr. Metcalf believes.

These factors, Mr. Metcalf says, are: "First, the technical education of our textile men; second, our long experience, and third, the fact that New England has specialized in producing the higher grade woolens, worsteds and cottons.

"I believe that a training in design and industrial art is most important for a man who proposes to make textiles his life work," he continued. "Students can take these courses while working in a mill, and when they complete them, they are qualified to advance to the higher positions in the industry.

"That brings me to the second corner stone. Experience is bound to count for much, provided experience goes hand in hand with the progressive spirit. The leaders of the New England industry have had many decades of experience in studying manufacturing and distribution problems. A woolen or cotton mill cannot be started overnight by men who know nothing of the technique of textile manufacture and have a real chance of success in the fierce competition that marks the present age.

"The third basis lies in the fact that we are specializing in the production of high grade woolens, cottons and worsteds. We are supreme in this field, and it is a field where technical training and experience count heavily."

HONORS GO TO GIRLS OF MASSACHUSETTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Recent elections at Mount Holyoke College have conferred positions of responsibility on several Massachusetts students. Miss Ruth Sanderson, Newton Highlands, has been chosen president of the college branch of the Y. W. C. A., of which body Miss Esther Ward, also of Newton Highlands will be program chairman; Miss Virginia Babcock, Worcester, membership chairman; Miss Rose Lipman, Springfield, student industrial chairman; Miss Louise Chambers, Newtonville, extension chairman and Miss Barbara Benson, Wellesley, a member of the World Fellowship Committee.

Miss Elizabeth Jenks, Worcester, has been chosen one of the junior editors of the Mount Holyoke Monthly, of which Miss Margaret Graham, Andover, will be one of the business managers.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE COMMISSION TO END?

With substitution of a bill continuing the Commission of Necessaries of Life, by a measure to establish a Division of Necessaries of Life in the Department of Labor and Industries, reported in the Senate by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, and apparently little support being given to the former measure, it now appears certain that the long-established commission will pass out of existence on May 1, the date of the expiration of its term.

Under the provisions of the new proposal, a director, appointed by the Governor, would have charge of the new division. It would carry on practically the same duties as the old commission, would have authority to hold hearings, administer oaths and require attendance of witnesses and production of books and documents, and to employ counsel.

Repeal Sentiment Found in Big Cities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Sentiment for repeal of nationl prohibition as recorded in the Literary Digest poll is somewhat concentrated in big cities like greater New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, Fred W. Ellsworth, vice-president of the Hibernia Trust and Savings Company of New Orleans, has written to the Literary Digest.

Reviewing the votes for repeal as opposed to enforcement, Mr. Ellsworth told the magazine he found that of the majortiy favoring repeal, totaling 293,135, nearly 97 per cent was in the five states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Illinois.

"The states numerically are absolutely equally divided as between enforcement and repeal—24 favoring enforcement, and 24 favoring repeal," he also wrote. "Thirty-one states favor enforcement rather than modification, while 17 states prefer modification to enforcement. In analyzing the interesting prohibition poll, as published in your issue of April 19, I am wondering why you do not emphasize these interesting facts."

Chicago-to-Coast Rail Trips Speeded

CHICAGO (AP)—Continuation of the speed campaign of railroads operating between Chicago and the Pacific coast was seen when the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific on April 26 announced a cut of one hour in the time of its ace train, the Olympian, between this city and Seattle and Tacoma.

The Union Pacific had announced an equal cut at its Omaha headquarters. The reduction follows a recent slash of 1½ hours by all roads between here and the Pacific Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific announced April 26 a reduction of one hour in the running time of their westbound crack trains, effective June 1. The cut makes the running time between Chicago and the coast 60 hours, 45 minutes.

The reduction is the fourth in less than a year and lowers westbound schedules 7¼ hours. No change is contemplated in eastbound schedules.

'EL' WINS, THEN LOSES STRAPHANGER FIGHT

The Boston Elevated Railway won its fight to allow the carrying of standing passengers in its 340 buses not in excess of 25 per cent of the licensed seating capacity by a vote of 10 to 9 in the Boston City Council only to lose its point when a reconsideration brought a 15 to 5 verdict to postpone action until May 5.

Opposition to the action was pronounced as the Council opened but heated debates resulted in swaying the majority into acquiescence. A few minutes after passing the measure, however, the Council voted heavily in favor of postponing the long-delayed action.

EVENTS TONIGHT

International Textile and Power Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Recital by students of the Preparatory Course, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

Harvard University; geological conference, talk by Dr. Lawrence La Forge, Mineralogical Lecture Room, Geological Museum, 8.

Tercentenary review, auspices Home Club of East Boston, tableaux and readings of papers on East Boston History, Union Methodist Church, Meridian Street, East Boston, 7.

Historical pageant, auspices Roxbury Tercentenary Association, by pupils of the Julia Ward Howe District, Auditorium, Roxbury Memorial High School, 7:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Dolphins Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9; meeting, Huntington Club, Young Men's Club Room, 7:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, R. G. Shaw School Assembly Hall, 8.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Edison Electric Illuminating Co., ballroom, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; rehearsal, Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, Clubhouse, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, the men's choir of the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"Deah Old England."
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Tremont—"Journey's End." a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "American Rooms," by Miss Doane, 11.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Ballroom and Foyer, all day, through Thursday.

Recital by pupils of the College Course, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 11:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Rolling Down to Rio." Lecture Hall, 10; illustrated talk on "Early Boston." Lecture Hall, 11; talk on "A Day in Antdom." Lecture Hall, 11; nature lesson for group from Perkins Institute for the Blind, 1:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday 1 to 5. Special Exhibitions eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England; Saturday drawing classes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Open 9 to 5 weekdays, 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight," Czechoslovakian toys and notes, tercentenary pictures, maps and colonial articles. North American Indian art and handicraft.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Jessie Armu Botke. Through May 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings of France by K. Hiraga. Through May 3.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings, mural studies, gouache and lithographs by Jose Clemente Orozco. Through May 10.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Paris Street—Small furniture and decoration for the summer home; bookbindings by John F. Grabau; statuettes and flower holders. Through April 30. Garden pottery by Eric Soderholtz; hooked rugs by the South End House Association. Through May 7.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Holman's Print Shop, 7A Park Street—Wood engravings by Timothy Cole, paintings of athletic subjects in color, early American maps.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Ethel Mackenzie. Through April 29. Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through May 3.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition of paintings by American artists.

The Robertson Hall Annex—An exhibition of gardens and architecture by the Japanese artist Amenya. Through May 3.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature; variable winds becoming moderate southerly.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; rising temperature except on southeast coast; variable winds becoming moderate southeast and south.

Northern New England: Fair tonight; not quite so cold in central Vermont; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; rising temperature in interior; variable winds becoming moderate southwest.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	42	Memphis	66
Atlantic City	50	Montreal	48
Boston	51	Nantucket	50
Buffalo	52	New Orleans	68
Calgary	36	New York	54
Charleston	68	Philadelphia	50
Chicago	48	Pittsburgh	56
Denver	42	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	52	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	44	San Francisco	52
Galveston	68	St. Louis	64
Hatteras	58	St. Paul	52
Helena	40	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	68
Kansas City	62	Washington	52
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:40 p. m.
Height of tide 10.5 feet
Light all vehicles at 8:11 p. m.

PRIVATE SCHOOL DENIES CHARGES OF SNOB OUTPUT

Andover Head Declares Public Schools Swamped by Materialism

Dr. Alfred A. Stearns, principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., last night answered the assertion credited to teacher's college, Columbia, that private and endowed schools do nothing but turn out snobs, and that they have outlived their usefulness.

"The Columbia Teachers College," said Dr. Stearns at the fiftieth anniversary dinner in Boston of the Northfield Schools, "was the denouncer of the private school system. That," he explained, "is because we don't like their product and won't use them in our schools. We don't want their strangle-hold, which has reached even the state universities, to fall on us." He accused them of teaching only "subjects," which, he said, "are worthless and dangerous without character."

"The public school system," he said, "is finding itself swamped by the slump toward pleasure and pure materialism which has taken hold of American family life. The greatest work in education today is to overcome this tendency. The public schools, controlling the pupil for only a few hours of the day, finds itself helpless before the neglect of the family. The American family no longer takes the trouble to develop the character of its children, or even to give them the rudiments of a religious education," he charged.

"On the other hand, the private school," he pointed out, "has control over the boy's entire time for a large part of the year. They alone, therefore, have a fair chance of meeting and overcoming the mental lethargy which has come to characterize the mentality of the age."

Referring to the great English schools, Dr. Stearns praised their system which frees the able boy from the limitations of class and routine work and enables him to advance at his natural speed.

"The American system has the great advantage of helping along the boy who has not yet found himself; the boy who would be totally lost in the English system and yet who often comes out, in the long run, far ahead of the one who shows earlier signs of ability. The ideal system would combine unlimited opportunity for the able boy with help for the one who has not yet found himself," Mr. Stearns concluded.

Elliott Speer, head of the two Northfield Schools, Mount Hermon for boys and Northfield Seminary for girls, presided at the meeting. In the course of his references to the schools under his charge he emphasized, in agreement with Dr. Stearns, his belief in the necessity for the Christian religion as a foundation for education. "No education is complete, no daily work has any definite character building value, without the Christian religion as its basis," he stated.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, praised the type of school represented at Northfield as a place where boys are taught "the use of liberty," which, he said, "is the germ of character, of poise and of self-control." It is this which a boy must have if he is to resist the tremendous group pressure which is exerted on him in the educational institutions of our country today."

Dr. Hibben deprecated the unfortunate effects which such group pressure has on the boy who is not prepared to resist the dictates of "fashions, general habits and the dictum, 'it isn't done.'" "We wish our boys to be thinking men, not automatons," he declared, and went on to recommend that teaching appeal to the reasoning power of the boy rather than to his memory, as it tends to do at present.

BOSTON ROADS PROJECT TO COVER THREE-YEAR PERIOD

(Continued from Page 1)

at Center Street, West Roxbury, to the West Roxbury Parkway at its easterly terminus.

Study of the proposed projects which would carry the Revere Beach Parkway under Broadway and Main Street, Everett; Northern Artery over Washington Street, Somerville; Beacon Street under Harvard Bridge; Memorial Drive under or over the approach to Cottage Farm Bridge, was provided for in the recommendations.

The committee also recommended investigation of the advisability of constructing a state highway to begin in Arlington near the Mystic River to run to Bedford Street, Lexington; a parkway to begin at Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, and run through Somerville to Winchester; overpasses, underpasses or traffic circles at Parkway intersections with various bridge roads crossing the Charles River; extension of Fresh Pond Parkway across the Charles River near Gerry's Landing, Cambridge; overpasses, underpasses or traffic circles at Fresh Pond Parkway and Huron Avenue, Mt. Auburn and Brattle Streets, Cambridge.

Henceforth the highway fund which comes from the gasoline tax will pay a larger proportion of the expense of constructing new roads, if the proposed bill is passed. The committee thought it unfair for the towns and cities to bear the brunt of this expense.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE MAKES PLEA FOR DOGS

The history of the work of the Animal Rescue League since its foundation by Mrs. Huntington Smith was described at the regular meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society in Tremont Temple today, by Miss B. Maude Phillips, formerly Mrs. Smith's secretary.

Miss Phillips called upon members of the Anti-Vivisection Society to further the work of the Animal Rescue League, "by helping lame dogs over the stile." This should be done by notifying the league immediately whenever an act of cruelty to an animal is seen, she said.

Stands for Religion as Basis of Education

ELLIOTT SPEER Underwood

Speeding Conductor Telephones to Wife

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—Telephonic connection between a fast Canadian National Railway train and fixed points elsewhere, which was heralded on Sunday after Sir Henry Thornton, president of the line, had talked first with Washington and then with London, Eng., received a successful test to this city last Friday, it was revealed April 29.

The talkers were Fred Thompson, veteran railroad conductor aboard the speeding express, and his wife, who was visiting with her sister, Mrs. May Pearson, here.

Mr. Thompson, after two initial attempts had found Mrs. Pearson's line busy, succeeded in putting through the call and told his wife that he was nearing Toronto on the run from Montreal. A post card from Mr. Thompson, which was received here, verified the conversation.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Madeline Stodder, soloist.
5:15 Mme. Berthe Dupee, French diction.
5:45 Bill Morgan.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:35 "Cap'n and the Widder."
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 New England Dairy and Food Council Program.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Dewey at Manila Bay."
8:00 Sandy McFarlane and his Chimney Swallows.
8:30 NBC, Florsheim Frolic: Coon-Sanders Night Hawks.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Program: Sketch, "Giuseppe Verdi"; orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers; Frank Luther, tenor; vocal trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbirds: soloist and orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Breen and De Rose, voice and uke; Welcome Lewis, contralto.
10:30 NBC, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Hour: vaudeville.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Safety Crusaders.
5:45 Kyanize Road Man.
5:56 Agricultural market report.
6:05 Sport Digest.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners' Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Prohibition Poll.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Red Cross Mattress Makers Orchestra.
8:00 Waldorf's "Bing Family" sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Around the World with Libby": Lucien Schmidt, cellist; concert orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Johnson musical melodrama.
9:30 NBC, "Sunoco Show": soloists; male trio; ensemble; piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute; mixed chrous; orchestra; address, Matthew Sloan, "Light and Power Industry."
10:30 NBC, "Crush Dry Cronies and Old Topper": Roy Perkins, songs at piano; orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Drake and Hersey Home Furnishers.
5:45 Menihan's Arch-Alders; time.
6:00 Old King Koal and his Merry Miners.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Cycle of Songs Orchestra.
6:59 p. m.—Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Bernhard Levitow Commodore Ensemble.
7:30 Simpson Spring Revue: soloist; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
8:30 The Evinruders: dance orchestra;
9:00 CBS, Paul Whiteman Hour.
10:00 CBS, Graybar's "Mr. and Mrs."
10:30 Sketch; Grand Opera concert: soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball scores; news.
11:15 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Phil Ferraro, organist.
5:15 Musical program arranged by Ella Duchemin Nutter.
5:30 Twilight Program: instrumental trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Woman to Woman."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars" period.

WBZA

8:15 a. m.—NBC program.
8:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:35 p. m.—Musical and studio.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Yoeng's Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball, Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

BOYS VISIT ACADEMY

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—The Junior Naval Militia of Richmond Hill, N. Y., made up of about 100 boys, arrived here April 28 on the coast guard destroyer Porter from New York to spend the week at the coast guard academy. Members of the unit will be instructed in seamanship and will hold infantry and boat drills during the week.

"GAINS" LEAD IN CENSUS

The following census returns have been announced:

Westwood, Mass., 2095, gain of 737.
Cranston, R. I., 42,969, gain of 13,289.
Saugas, Mass., 14,574, gain of 3700.
Sunderland, Mass., 1157, loss of 132.
Block Island, Mass., 1106, loss of 32.

CHICAGO PLANS $1,000,000 NEAR EAST BUILDING

Will House Offices, Workshops and Museum for Expeditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Erection of a $1,000,000 "home office" for the numerous Near East expeditions which the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has sent to dig up the early history of the human race is under way.

Ground was broken April 28 for a building which Dr. James Henry Breasted, director of the institute, describes as "the first laboratory in the world for the study of the origin and development of civilization."

Funds for the new edifice, which will cost with endowment for physical maintenance, $1,500,000, were provided by the International Education Board, which gave also a liberal endowment for other projects of Dr. Breasted.

At the ground-breaking ceremonies, Dr. Breasted announced that three more expeditions would be sent to the Near East raising the number to 10. This means that the institute will be able to study all the more important older civilizations on a 2000-mile front. Many other organizations have special expeditions, but none is equipped, as is the institute, to support expeditions to study the whole group, Dr. Breasted explained.

The new building will be a combined museum and workshop. Situated near the magnificent new chapel of the university, it will harmonize with its neighbor in its Gothic architecture.

The first floor will be devoted to museums and lecture space. Materials gathered by the expeditions will be exhibited to the public here. The great stone Bull of Sargon 2d., too big to find lodgment in any existing building on the campus, will be built permanently into the Assyrian section of the museum.

Other portions of the edifice will house offices of Dr. Breasted and his staff and will include a library, and offices for scholars holding scholarships and members of the various expeditions who return to headquarters. A basement workshop will be used for preparing exhibits.

The expeditions which will be directed from the institute buildings, are now at work in different parts of Egypt, in Anatolia, and Assyria, and in the Hittite country. Another is at Armagadeson and one in Irak.

Music in Boston

Boston Symphony Orchestra

The last of the season's Monday evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place at Symphony Hall last evening. By reputation the Monday nighters are a receptive and enthusiastic group. Their vigorous acclaim of Stravinsky's "Apollo," of the Prelude and Liebestod from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" and of Brahms's Second Symphony bore witness to their enthusiasms and also indicated their pleasure in the program, in the conductor and in the players. At the end of each piece the applause more than justified Dr. Koussevitzky's signal to his men to rise to acknowledge the approval. And, in turn, the splendid readings of last evening well merited the applause.

For his Monday, Thursday and Tuesday series Dr. Koussevitzky pursues a wise course. He skims the cream of his regular series for these briefer ones, placing on their programs the best received novelties and the more substantial and longer established music which his Friday and Saturday listeners have heard. But whatever he chooses to play, he polishes and glamours the performance until his audiences respond as did last evening's.

It was a restrained, a classically pure Apollo which held the stage under Dr. Koussevitzky's ministrations. Melodic lines glistened, the now gentle harmonies of Stravinsky's imaginings went their lucid, calm way, and Apollo reigned calm and serene. In Wagner's thrilling scene from "Tristan" a brilliantly contrasting mood emerged. All the breathless suspense, the full-freighted loveliness, the superbly wrought emotions were unleashed in a reading whose luster and whose impact might well have made the evening memorable. But the reading of Brahms's symphony which followed owned such power and such imaginative glory that it brought the evening to a peak of pleasure.

C. S. B.

PLANT TO CLOSE FOR VACATIONISTS

CHICAGO (AP) — The Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company has announced it will be closed for two weeks in July to permit its 35,000 employees to take their vacations simultaneously.

The plan was agreed on to eliminate the necessity for spreading vacations throughout the year, and thus lowering efficiency.

MANITOBANS PROTEST LIFE INSURANCE TAX

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—A proposal to tax life insurance, which the Provincial Government is endeavoring to have enacted into a statute at the present session of the Legislature, has aroused a storm of protest in Manitoba. The objection centers around the fact that insurance hitherto has been secure against attachment by creditors, when made payable to widow or children, and has not been subject to any government tax whatsoever.

The proposed law would be retroactive, applying to insurance policies no matter how long ago taken out, and also would apply to small estates of over $25,000.

Progress Is Made in Conservation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Rigorous observance of the game and fish laws of both State and Nation is the quintessence of good sportsmanship and law observance in this respect is as vital to public welfare as in any other, Dr. Henry Baldwin Ward, president of the Izaak Walton League, said before the eighth annual meeting of that organization here.

The duties of conservation enthusiasts, Dr. Ward said, do not end with making laws, nor with personally observing them, but with seeing to the extent of their ability that they are generally observed.

Dr. Ward reported great progress in arousing a national sentiment for conservation and in promoting conservation legislation. He commended President Hoover, an honorary president of the organization, as having given more attention to the problem of conservation than has ever been done by any President before.

$750,000 REQUIRED BY UNITED CHARITIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The United Charities, which is supplying emergency relief here due to unemployment and a hundred other causes, hopes to find its resources recuperated with the aid of 100 business men who have started out to raise $750,000. Their appeal is principally to large business interests. In the fall a public campaign for $450,000 will be opened.

Operating on the basis that when relief is urgently needed, it must be given and the funds will be found later, the charity organization has acquired a deficit of $450,000 in the last several years. This it experts to wipe out, besides filling its budget needs of $700,000. An extra burden has been thrown on it by cuts in mothers' pensions and outdoor relief amounting to $250,000 made by the county, which, along with the city, ran short of money early this year.

DEPARTMENT AIDE VISITS U. S. ARMORY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Col. Frederick H. Payne of Greenfield who was confirmed by the Senate April 28 as Assistant Secretary of War, paid an informal visit to the United States armory here April 29 as his first official act and was accorded a salute of 15 guns on arrival and departure. He was received by Col. John W. Joyes. He will go from here to Watertown Arsenal and thence to Washington.

DRAWLESS BRIDGE AT WARREN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department April 29 announced approval of plans to make the Maine Central Railroad bridge across the St. George River between Warren and Thomaston, Me., a fixed structure instead of a drawbridge. The railroad reported it had not had to raise the draw for a ship during the last eight years.

RESTAURANT CHAIN TO EXPAND

CHICAGO (AP)—John R. Thompson Jr., president of a company operating 121 restaurants in 42 cities, announced a $1,000,000 expansion program April 28. Besides constructing three more Chicago restaurants, Pittsburgh, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati and St. Louis are included in the program.

Vaughan Glad to Be Back Home but Ready to Follow Byrd Again

Hamilton Folk Turn Out to Greet Dog Driver and to Regard Famous Huskies—Public Welcome Is Arranged

Norman H. Vaughan, who left Harvard, went to Wonalancet, N. H., and learned to manage sled dogs under the teaching of Arthur Walden, and then went south to the Antarctic as a dog driver with the Byrd Expedition returned late on the evening of April 28 to his home in Hamilton, Mass., bronzed by the blizzards of the South Polar region, glad to be back in civilization but willing, if Admiral Byrd said the word, to start out with him tomorrow on a similar expedition.

Vaughan arrived in New York Friday last on the whaler Larsen from Dunedin; Goodale, "Eddie," whose family live at 256 Beacon Street in Boston, and who received his training in the handling of sled dogs at the same time and place with Vaughan, came, too, on that ship. Crockett, "Freddie," the other of the three whom Walden trained, is on the City of New York, which will arrive later, because down in the antarctic Crockett learned radio sending and so he was detailed to come on the City of New York to help out in that department.

Walden came on the Larsen, will reach Boston Saturday, and go soon thereafter to Wonalancet, where the people of that region that lies close in the shadow of the White Mountains are said to be ready with a welcome, the like of which was never accorded a man returned to those hills before.

Vaughan's townspeople are going to say to him in the Hamilton Town Hall tomorrow night part of what they feel of pride that a youngster of their own should have been chosen by Byrd to go on such an expedition and that he should, in the reports sent frequently by Russell Owen of the New York Times, have been mentioned for not only duties well performed but those brands of courage and good humor and perseverance which, at such times, are the bulwark of such an expedition.

Vaughan squirms a little at being heroed, but he has been two years in the midst of ice and snows and the blizzards that Sir Douglas Mawson defined very well indeed in his book, but which a man must experience to have any conception of, and that sort of experience is apt to breed out talent for being receptive to mere cheers and hurrahs.

If he must talk, Vaughan talks about how well the expedition was outfitted before ever a boat left New York for New Zealand, how Byrd is a man who thinks of everything, far beyond the degree to which an explorer might be expected to think of little things, and of how great a man Byrd is at gathering up those skeins of allegiance from men into a cable so strong that, to a man, the 43 who went south, would turn right about and go again tomorrow with him, if he said so.

Some dogs were lost on the expedition; but in the crates that were anchored to the deck of the Larsen there were a lot of puppies born in Little America; part of the dogs were shipped to the Walden kennels at Wonalancet; part of them went over the road to Vaughan's home at Hamilton, arriving there before him, and he was to find them surrounded by little knots of townsfolk curious to look as closely as possible at pups more famous than any others now anywhere in the United States.

Vaughan is still an active member of the expedition and said he would go to its New York headquarters immediately after the welcome prepared by his townsmen, to finish up "a few odd jobs" Byrd had given him to do.

Byrd is on the way to Panama and will arrive in New York about June 15. And with him Freddie Crockett, for all the ships, some slower, some more fleet, bringing detachments of the expedition personnel to New York will converge there for the official welcome home, and Eddie Goodale will go down from Boston, and the three, Vaughan, Goodale and Crockett, who turned out to be just what Byrd said they were, "good choices for their jobs," will be reunited, a sort of Polar Three Musketeers, returned to civilization—for at least the length of time it takes someone to think up a new feat of exploration and to ask them to go along.

Mayor Welds Joint on Edison Building

More than 200 persons prominent in civic, industrial and engineering activities were present today when Mayor James M. Curley made the first electric weld on the new 14-story office building of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in Boston.

The steel frame of the edifice is to be electrically welded throughout, making it the largest office building in the world to be constructed by this method, according to officials of the Edison company.

About 60,000 inches of weld will be necessary to hold the structure together. It will be 112 feet deep, 50 feet wide and 155 feet high. Julius Daniels of the Edison promotion department had charge of the ceremony. F. P. McKibben, consulting engineer in charge of the welding work and formerly associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, described the welding process and explained its application.

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Company, after a brief résumé of the history of structural welding, introduced Mayor Curley, who, after announcing that he had been made an honorary member of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, welded the first joint.

Theaters

Boston Stage and Music Notes

Continuing plays include "Ripples," the latest Fred Stone musical extravaganza, with Mrs. Stone, Dorothy and Paula, at the Colonial, and "Deah Old England," H. F. Maltby's farce-comedy of post-war England, at the Copley.

"Yeomen of the Guard," seldom heard operetta, will be presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Association of Boston University at Jordan Hall, Thursday, Friday and Monday evenings.

Galsworthy's newspaper play, "The Show," will be presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club, May 7, 8 and 9, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, and May 10 in Boston, at a theater to be announced.

A chamber orchestra composed of 25 French members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, all first prize winners of the Paris Conservatoire, will give its first concert tomorrow evening in John Hancock Hall. Abdon Laus, first bassoonist of the Boston orchestra, is conductor.

The Symphony Hall Pop concerts will open on the evening of May 7, with Arthur Fiedler as new conductor. Gossip tells of engaging novelties in the way of decorations for these concerts.

CONNECTICUT WOMAN ADJUTANT OF LEGION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — The first woman in Connecticut to hold such a position, Miss Marjorie Cormack of Hartford, long a worker in Jane A. Delano Post, American Legion, has been chosen adjutant of the Hartford County District.

Miss Cormack served in the World War as a chief yeoman in the United States Navy and was stationed in New London. She is a past commander of Jane A. Delano Post.

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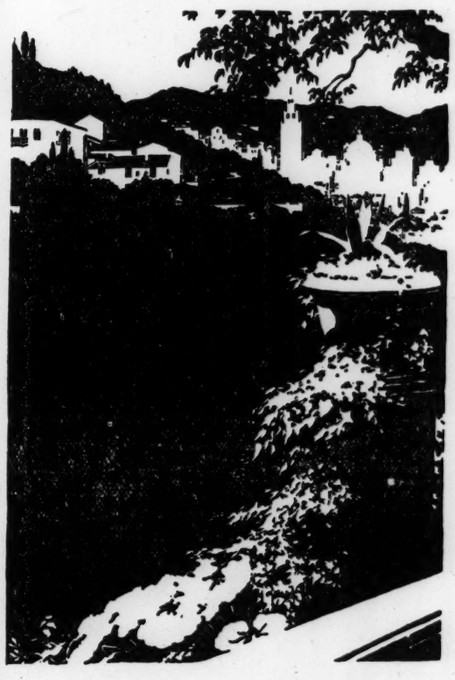

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

As Hostess to English-Speaking Visitors

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

MISS EDITH BRIGGS is assistant to the national secretary of the English Speaking Union, at its New York headquarters. Her work includes not only the general supervision of the staff of workers, but keeping in touch with the English visitors who come to the United States from the union's headquarters in London, and also the responsibilities of hostess to all who visit the spacious reception rooms at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York.

"Many opportunities for service come my way," said Miss Briggs to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and it is in these that I delight. Through our 40 branches we aim to keep our members in touch with one another. Pleasant contact between our American members and British visitors is encouraged through daily teas and special dinners and luncheons. Two of our largest dinners have been given to Sir Auckland Geddes and Ramsay MacDonald.

Curious Duties

"Then, too, we have a system of exchange teachers. Last summer a group of English instructors came to this country. It was my job to plan their itinerary, to see that they were entertained at the theater, and to find apartments for them, as well as to provide them with automobile rides and week-end invitations from some of our hostesses.

"Among other odd jobs, I have been called upon to help young men to select neckties. I think about the most interesting occupation which has ever been assigned me was the taking care of a little baby for a whole day while its Australian mother went off on a shopping tour. There was no one to care for the child, and as the mother was a member of the ESU, I felt that it was my duty as a hostess to fill the bill."

Miss Briggs herself comes from Columbus, Kan., and is a graduate of the University of Missouri, where she has also acted as secretary to the dean of the university. She enlisted for a war job, and became one of the nut workers for the American Red Cross, and also was associated with the State Food Administration office. After the armistice she accepted a position with the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, and from there went to her work with the English Speaking Union.

Bachrach

MISS EDITH BRIGGS
Assistant to the National Secretary of the English-Speaking Union at Its New York Headquarters.

Entertainments Suited to Tastes

"Each visitor who comes to us from England as a representative," says Miss Briggs, "has a definite schedule planned. Let us take the case of Miss K., a teacher with a particular interest in home economics. She arrived on a Friday on the Berengaria and went directly to the American Woman's Club, where she was the guest of the club. She was taken to a Theater Guild production in the evening. For the week-end we arranged a motor party to Westbury, L. I., and a tea at the home of a prominent society woman. On Monday our plans included a visit to schools for social work and to well-known publishing plants, while in the evening we arranged a picnic supper at the home of the head of the business group of Home Economics Women. Throughout that entire week we stressed visits to home-making centers, Girl Scout camps, and so on.

"Miss B., on the other hand, was particularly interested in literary and artistic events, so we took her to an authors' club, a symphony concert, Columbia University and other cultural institutions and functions.

"Miss G. was interested in vocational guidance, so we included in her sightseeing expedition conferences with the Public Education Association, a visit to a large department store, a conference with the head of the Vocational Adjustment Bureau, and a dinner at the International House.

"We receive postcards from some of our visitors who are now in all parts of the world, and who express warm appreciation of the hospitality we have extended them.

"I enjoy this work immensely and know of no other position quite like it. However, I feel with the development of other English-Speaking Union centers in various cities that there will be an opportunity for other women to enter this field of endeavor. To qualify for such work a woman must have a desire for service, be glad to give pleasure and possess a sympathetic understanding of the English-speaking peoples. She must also understand people and how to deal with them and must have a great amount of tact.

Women's Organizations

Pan-Pacific Home Economics

WHEN the American Home Economics Association meets for its annual convention in Denver, Colo., June 24-28, some of the members attending will go from there as delegates to the Pan-Pacific Woman's Conference in Hawaii, Aug. 9-22.

A home economics section was first included in this conference in 1928. Since the object of the conference is to discuss subjects of especial interest to the women of the Pacific countries, it is obvious that such subjects as are considered by home economics groups are of vital concern.

In 1928 Jane Addams of the United States and Eleanor Hinder, a native of Australia, who is secretary of the Pan-Pacific organization in Shanghai, China, were appointed by Alexander Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, to have charge of the group, deciding the topics it should discuss and the policies it should formulate. Home economics was assigned to the education section. There were representatives in the group from the United States, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Hawaii.

* * *

Mrs. Hide Inouye, dean and professor of the household science department of Japan Woman's University, presented the results of a cost-of-living study which she had made in Japan. This report brought about so much discussion and such eagerness on the part of members of the group for more information as to comparative costs of living in the various Pacific countries that research on that subject was decided upon as one of the chief objectives for the following two years. Representatives who attend the conference this year will doubtless hear many interesting reports on the subject.

The 1930 group will again appear under the education section but will have a definite division of its own with separate sessions and officers, thus making it possible to do more consolidation work. There will be this year three official representatives from the United States, Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the United States Bureau of Home Economics, Miss Edna White and Dean Ava Milam. It is expected that seven other official delegates will be appointed from Australia, Canada, China, Fiji, New Zealand, the Philippines and Peru. Besides the official delegates the conference extends a cordial invitation to all interested women of the Pan-Pacific countries.

* * *

In connection with the conference the home economics department of the University of Hawaii is offering a special survey course in home economics. It has been suggested that Oriental cookery might be included in this course.

The objectives of such a group at a great international conference are exemplified by part of a paper on "Women's Education and the Training of Homemakers in Japan," which was read at the conference in 1928 by Mrs. Sumi Oye, founder and president of Tokyo Domestic Science College.

She said that in her college she was attempting to develop women who can work out high ideals in practical daily life, with skillful hands both able and willing to perform the daily tasks that a well-ordered home requires; and a strong Christian character which will translate into action ideals of truth and love in the experiences which life will bring. In concluding, she said, "It is only through the homes that such women will establish that we can ever hope to develop a better order of life within any one country and, in the world at large, help toward international peace."

A Modern Vernis Martin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE word "lacquer" suggests the Orient, and it was perhaps to distinguish it from the familiar and oft-repeated Chinese and Japanese designs that Miss Gertrude Kingston's work was described as "Kingston Lacquer," when it was shown in the United States.

"My lacquer is really a kind of Vernis Martin," Miss Kingston explained as the writer admired a beautiful tray decorated with a picture of an English country house with a group of figures in eighteenth century dress under a tree, and in the middle distance a couple of men sweeping the grass off the newly mown lawn.

"Our old houses lend themselves to decoration of this kind," remarked Miss Kingston. "They are picturesque in their beautiful old settings, and my idea is to give the work the tone of the antique, as you see. I have painted a number of trays with country houses and parks and a group of figures engaged in their usual avocations.

Subjects Chosen

"I also paint English water gardens," continued Miss Kingston. "One of the most beautiful that I know has the water laid out according to a design. It is in a little village called Westbury-on-Trim in Somerset, and it was laid out by a great Dutch garden lover in William and Mary's time. Trays decorated with Italian subjects go like the proverbial hot cakes, because there is a tradition that you always want Italian things in a Georgian room."

A horizontal panel surmounting a long narrow mirror was effective. It showed a beautiful reach of river with a little party of people in the foreground, such as may be seen in hundreds of engravings, but in this case the scene was done, as Miss Kingston put it, "out of her head."

Sometimes the subjects are treated as pictures framed in oval frames. An interesting one showed the original Buckingham House, built by the Duke of Buckingham, before George III turned it into Buckingham Palace for his Queen. In the front was a crowd of pedestrians taking the air, and away in the distance a centry in his box.

On one tray Miss Kingston had depicted a fine view of hills; in getting such a big perspective she told the writer she had been inspired by the marvelous frescoes of Veronese in the Villa Maser. In English landscape, as she remarked, there is generally a low line of sight, and she accounted for this by the fact that England is for the most part a flat country with a low horizon. Miss Kingston learned fresco painting in Florence, and has painted, with typical old English garden scenery, a room in her interesting old house in Westminster. This, with a balustrade in the foreground, has the effect of enlarging the room considerably.

Small Objects

A good idea that Miss Kingston has carried out is the painting of table tops to go over any ugly old tables to save the trouble of polishing them. One of these had a green marbled effect with Georgian detail and panels of old London scenes. She has also painted the picturesque little old globe tables, transforming them into fascinating occasional tables.

Among the smaller things which look deligthtful done in this modern Vernis Martin are "inkwells" on the Venetian pattern, with figures in Old World dresses representing some little event or story.

Miss Kingston originally studied painting and abandoned it for the stage. She began doing this individual style of decorative painting first of all as a pastime in company with a dearly loved sister. Then it was found that the work was very much admired and people wanted to buy it. Miss Kingston occasionally exhibits her work and sells it to the public as well as executing private orders.

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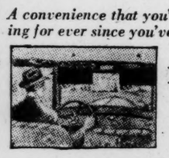

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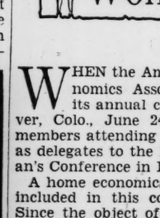

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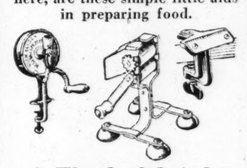

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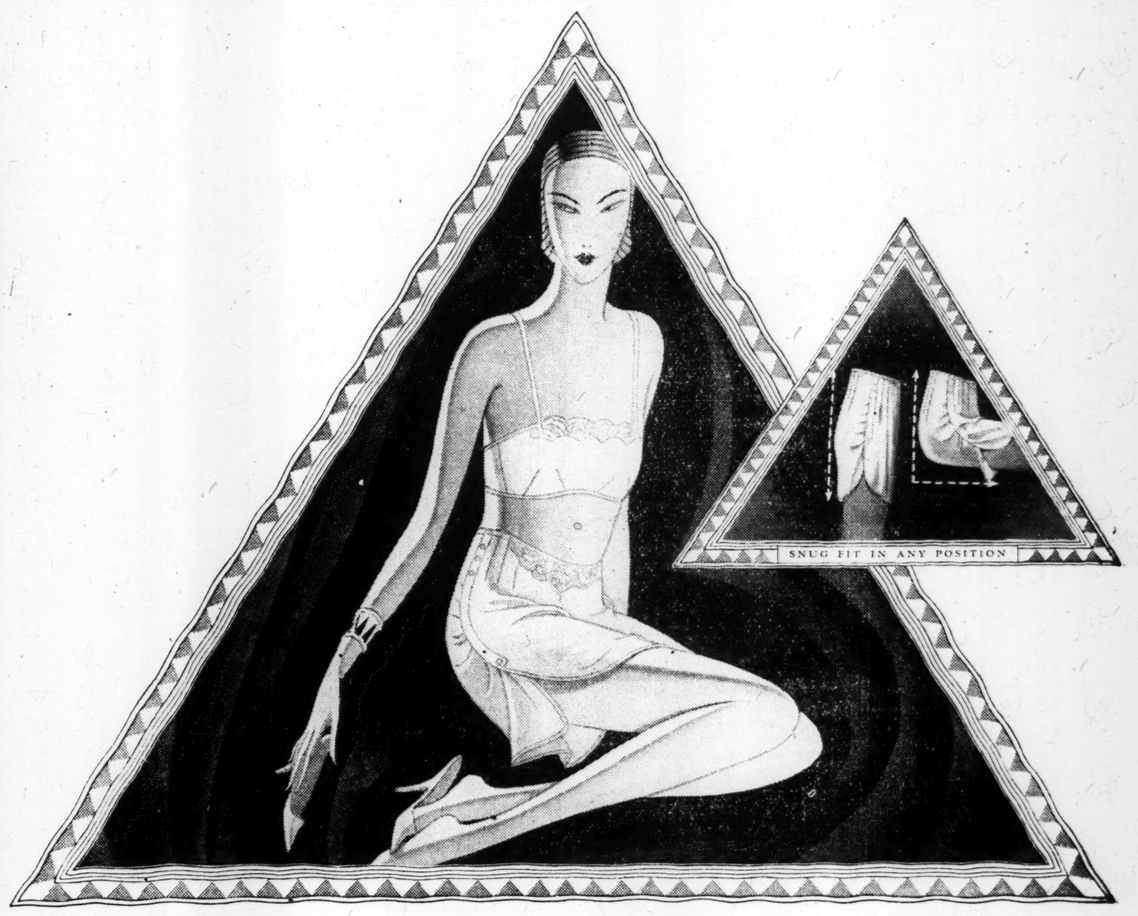

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EDUCATIONAL

Talkies Taken in Modern School Used to Show Teaching Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

DID you by any chance drop into the Atlantic City auditorium during the week of the National Education Association convention to see the first educational sound pictures? Among the films offered were two taken in the public schools of Bronxville, N. Y. One presented a first grade at work and the other recorded classroom procedure in the sixth grade.

Not least among the points of interest was the manner in which the six-year-olds in the first grade group reacted to the innovation of being filmed. They showed little or no concern over the fact that the camera men with their reproducing machines, high-powered spotlights and microphones had intruded upon them, curtailing the working space of their room to approximately two-thirds of its normal capacity. So completely were they absorbed in the activities which challenged their interest, that, except for the exaggerated reproduction of the floor noises in the picture, the observer might easily believe herself in the actual classroom seeing these children carrying on an uninterrupted and normal program.

School for these first graders begins when they enter the room, which, in most cases, is long before the official opening of the school day. In fact, school never really seems to begin nor to end, for to the children it represents a happy, natural and interested living rather than a place. Many of the activities begun in school are continued in the home and vice versa.

Balanced Program

In the brief portion of the school day which the film reproduced the program maintained a happy balance between individual and group activities. During the period shown in the first part of the picture each child found complete satisfaction in pursuing his individual interest. True, he often invited co-operation, as in the case of the boy constructing a chair and of the girl who gathered a small audience to listen to a story which she had prepared. In many instances each child was willing to work alone, occasionally consulting the teacher who was giving help where it was needed. Sometimes the teacher purposely withheld assistance if, by so doing, the child would develop greater self-reliance. Again she spontaneously volunteered to be of service if, by this precaution, the child could be spared too great a sense of discouragement.

Making a picture and story at the easel, constructing a chair large enough for the child's use, making a slide for baby sister's doll, planning a bed and a sand box, studying a story, illustrating an original story, making a boat book, finishing a riddle book, designing the dolls' tablecloths, reading to a small group of children, making a set of clay dishes, planning a picture to be used on a calendar, enjoying the library corner, and finishing original illustrations of the story of Peter-Pan, which were planned to share with another class, were some of the activities which were going on at the same time under the teacher's supervision.

In Terms of the Group

The observer noted that as the children assembled, temporarily leaving their varied interests, they were led to think in terms of the group, to value the individual's contribution as it offered enjoyment and significance to the entire group. The evident joy on the part of the child who volunteered to read her original story and the eagerness of the small girl who wished all to help plant her seeds, confirmed the assumption that the individual was encouraged to find his growth in the welfare of the group.

Contrasted with the work period at the beginning of the day when sawing and hammering were much in evidence, was the quiet work period when some of the children independently carried on carefully planned activities while the teacher worked with a small group. Much of the more quiet work which was begun during the first work period was continued by the children at their tables. As the teacher offered to help a reading class the general ripple of approval from this group accompanied by the remark of the child in the foreground, "Oh goody, I'm so glad!" led one to see that the active interest in learning to read was ideally present.

Different stages of reading ability were represented by the children in this study group. Each child had chosen the book which he was using and was progressing at his own rate. In making selections it sometimes so happened that several children would choose the same book, but even if this occurred there was no assurance that each child would progress through the book at the same rate. Several of the children under observation were not using books at all, but wished to learn to read their original stories which were in typed form. The stories being prepared at this time were to be used later. They were to be read orally during story hour time, a time when the entire class gathered to enjoy stories, poetry and beautifully illustrated children's books.

In viewing this experimental film one caught a bit of the atmosphere of a modern school room and felt that intimate contact with children and teacher which comes with first-hand observation. Because of the obvious possibilities in this film it may be none too imaginative to assume that, with the improvement in the sound reproduction, the talking picture will take its place in education. It may advantageously serve as an objective aid to the small community which has no direct contact with the progressive educational world and it promises to be of vital assistance to the superintendent of schools, the supervisor and the instructor in the teacher training center.

The New Education in Europe Summed Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

ALL the world over a new spirit in education has been manifesting itself, a spirit compounded of so many elements that it cannot be summed up in a few words. In essence its aim is the reform of educational methods with a view to bringing them into harmony with an accurately ascertained and profoundly felt knowledge of child nature. To begin with the child, to study the child, to arrange environment and methods to afford him freedom for true development—that is the aim of the new education. "Toward a New Education": Knopf, London and New York, is probably the most comprehensive summary of the ideals, aims and methods of the movement yet given. This book presents an account of the International Conference of the New Education Fellowship held at Elsinore in August last; but it is not a mere report of the proceedings. It is a summary of the 350 speeches and papers that were delivered during the conference, ably edited and welded into a coherent unity by Dr. W. Boyd and Miss M. Mackenzie. A foreword is contributed by Sir Michael Sadler.

The book is divided into four main sections. In the first, which deals with education in a changing civilization, are gathered illuminating accounts of pioneer schools and educational experiments in many lands. Many other countries and schools contribute to the first section, and a noteworthy feature is the description of the part played by education in the rebuilding of the nations which suffered during the war. M. Kielski, for example, shows that practically the whole of the children in Poland are now being educated, as against only two-thirds in 1921. Dr. Philipp Frankowski describes the 93 kindergartens in Vienna and the great social and educational value of their work.

"The Living School"

In the second section—"The Living School"—pioneers and reformers give their ideas. The Dalton Plan, the Winnetka Technique and the idea of Purposeful Activity are all available for study in this section. Included here, too, are the results of a research into the examination problem which was conducted by several members of the fellowship.

The section on the "Social Background of the Living School" supplies a necessary element in the equipment of the educator, for the purpose of education is not realized unless the child is brought into right relationship with home and society. The function of parents' associations and the valuable work done in the way of parent education form part of this section. Social reconstruction and international understanding also figure here as being important features of the wider work of education.

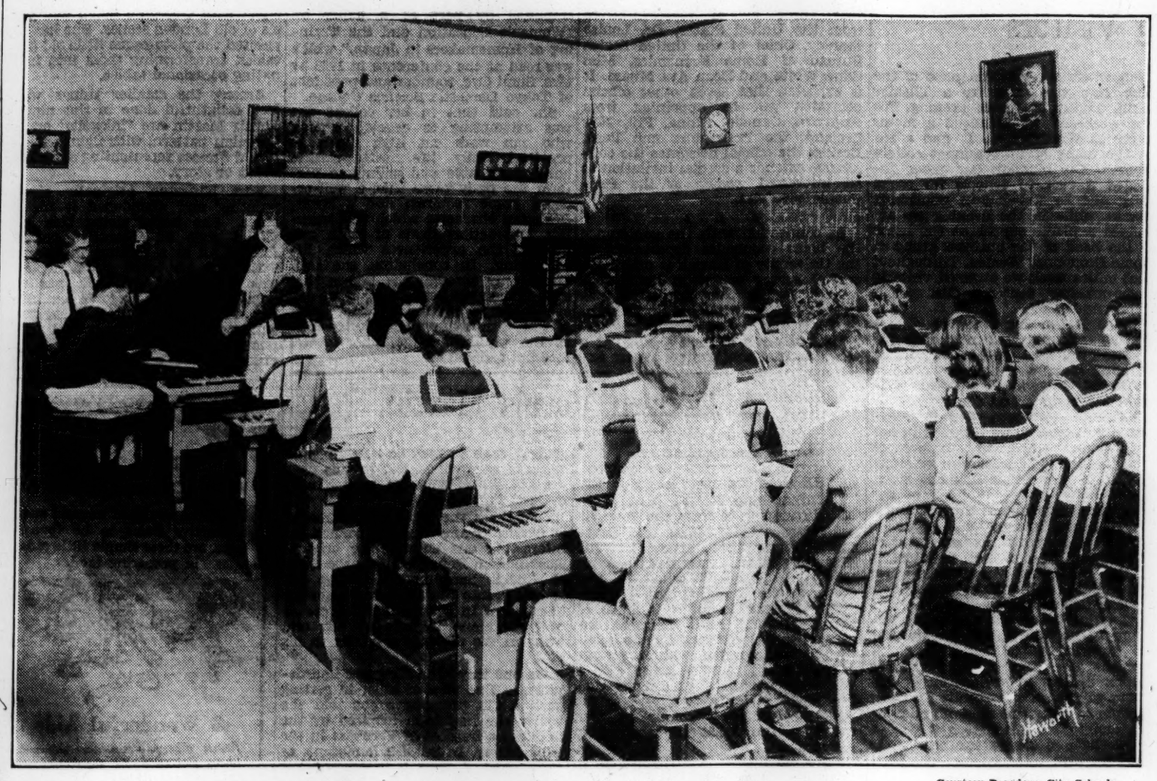
Thinkers

The fourth section contains the results of the work of the thinkers of the movement. The philosophy of the new education is here discussed. The book is a signpost pointing the way to the future of education and society. It shows the present school steeped, as Sir Michael Sadler says, in the atmospheric influence of its social background. It aims at improving social environment by means of educational effort, but it recognizes that education, in its turn, is to a great extent colored and determined by social conditions and social philosophy. The liberation of humanity for the finest expression of its genius in both spheres is the aim of the new education.

Broken Laws?

"What do you mean, I can't break any law—mathematical or moral?" questioned a pupil.

"You can't break a law," assured the teacher, "but your disobedience to law can break you!"



Piano Class in One of the Schools of Pasadena. Courtesy Pasadena City Schools

Music as a Major Influence in Pasadena Public Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Pasadena, Calif.

MUSIC has long been recognized as a part of education, and in the Pasadena city schools it is now recognized as a major subject. The objectives of this department are the development of social values through musical activities; character development through the love for the best in music; a worthy use of leisure time; the discovery and development of musical talent; an appreciation of good music as something listened to as well as participated in, and the strengthening of home ties and community spirit through a repertory of songs learned in the schoolroom.

John Henry Lyons, director of music, believes that education should bring the pupil into close contact with life as it now is. It must attempt to develop in him such knowledge, habits, appreciations and ideals as will tend to cause him to live a useful, healthful, socially satisfactory and withal a happy and contented life, and that in so far as music meets these demands, its place in the public school curriculum is justified.

May Festival

The annual May Music Festival is one of the major projects of this music department. It is a review of the music activities of all grades and every form and phase of music is represented from the kindergarten, elementary, junior high, senior high and junior college music classes.

Another important influence which is being exerted toward raising the standard of music appreciation is the Young People's Symphony Concerts. This annual series of concerts, five in number, given by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, forms part of the musical training of the pupils of the upper grades. The increased interest in orchestral music is evidenced by the great numbers attending. The estimated number of pupils attending the concerts this season is approximately 10,000.

These afternoon concerts are given about a month apart, in the auditorium of the Pasadena junior college. Attendance is voluntary and children of all ages listen to the music in attentive silence.

Last year questionnaires were sent out giving an opportunity for the children to request that favorite selections be repeated. Over 26,000 requests were received and the program for the final concert of the season was made up of these "request" numbers. This year at the final concert picked players from all school orchestras will play in company with members of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra.

One of the outstanding indications of the growth of public school music, Mr. Lyons declares, is the teaching of piano. He says that the addition of this feature of instrumental instruction is another link connecting the school and home, and that he believes that the public school is more than justified in extending its musical training into this field.

Class Work in Piano

Piano class instruction has been part of the senior high and junior college curriculum of the Pasadena schools for several years, and this year it has been extended into the junior high and elementary schools with outstanding success. That there is an interest and demand for this instruction is evidenced by the number of pupils in these classes. In the elementary classes 358 boys and girls have received regular lessons and junior high piano classes show an enrollment of 451 pupils.

The establishment of music in the seventh grade on a required basis during the last year has been the means of bringing hundreds of boys and girls under the influence of good music; and for the first time music has been made a required subject in the eleventh year, at the junior college. Pupils are enrolled in mixed choruses, music appreciation classes, band or orchestra, or to take instrumental lessons. Mr. Lyons says that this experiment has been such a marked success that it remains an experiment no longer.

Over 600 children are enrolled in the glee clubs, choruses, choirs, toy symphonies and rhythm bands in the elementary schools of this city.

During the last year the children of the Pasadena schools have contributed to the community in the way of entertainments 2100 events including concerts, programs and recitals of every kind.

The Parent

Bell, Calif.

Dear Editors:

The Monitor has been a regular visitor to our home for over seven years and it becomes a more welcome one all the time.

I have a daughter of 14 who writes to seventeen girls in our own and in different countries—friends she made through the Mail Bag. Each reply letter is a lesson in geography. She learns first hand of the pineapple plantation and sugar industries of Hawaii; she enjoys hearing of historic towns of Great Britain, which names will some day appear in her history work; she reads with a thrill, of the old Latin towns of Europe which will soon be familiar through the study of the languages. And is not "the Mail Bag," by making the girls and boys of the nations to be friends, doing some good work toward universal peace?

Numerous are the articles we have found to be of value to the grade or high school student. Recently the account of the discovery of "Planet X" proved interesting to our family and furnished some valued information to take to school and give to the class. The Current Events column for the young folks has often been clipped to take to school. When my daughter comes home with some new subject for composition, I always say, "There'll be something in the Monitor"; and the Monitor has never failed. (Mrs.) M. M.

Our Family Sundial

Kansas City, Mo.

The days when the faults and the mischievous activities of children were neatly stacked on a shelf of memory that they might be spread out before Father in the evening have happily passed. The other extreme, when the parent who spends most of his waking hours outside of his home is told little or nothing of what goes on, is an unfortunate substitute.

We have tried to solve this problem in our home; to find ways in which to share the pleasant and interesting happenings of the day with "Daddy." At first we tried remembering them but in spite of our best efforts we found that often when the leisure hours of evening came—hours all too short when school children must have their sleep—the little intimate happenings of the day would be forgotten or pushed aside by some immediate activity.

Once when "Daddy" was out of town for a few days—an unusual occurrence in our home—we decided to make notes of things he would like, upon his return, to be told. It was great fun. We called this record "Our Family Sundial."

"We went with the Blands to the flying field to see the new type of ship that was in. It was lovely of them to take us. We liked it."

"Our dog defended the little puppy next door when a big dog came near to attack him. We are glad he is brave."

"Our fireplace wood was delivered, and I stacked it, signed, "H."

"We didn't forget to feed the birds in the back yard. They ate three platefuls of crumbs."

"Suzanne is to have the part of Mistress Mary in the garden play at school." (It's her volce. Are you glad?)

"We helped put out a fire on the vacant lot. It was out of control." (Let's ask him if he thinks fires should be lighted there.)

Behind each simple statement there is a feeling of respect for what Daddy is going to think of it—a quality of untold benefit to both parent and children; a quality easily developed and coloring many a future act of half-grown youths. Behind each statement also a flood of enthusiasm and interest which bubbled over when it was read, until Daddy was taken into the events as whole-heartedly as if he had never been away.

The result was so satisfactory and delightful to everyone that we have continued our Sundial, including in its records only the events for which we are happy and grateful, or for which we are proud of each other. It is a joy to the whole family to read it, as we do sometimes on Sunday afternoons, on family picnics, or on rare occasions of discontent or restlessness on the part of the children of the family. It never fails to bring shine to the eyes and smile to the lips! E. R. J.

Public Schools Give City a Concert Series

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Gary, Ind.

That it is possible for the public schools of a city to follow the example of the university in bringing the city the finest repertory available has been proved by the success of the Gary Concert Association.

Modeled on a university's May Festival of Music the Gary Association offers memberships to public school students for the nominal fee of $2. This membership includes tickets for eight concerts or performances which are presented once a month for as many months during the school year. Memberships are offered Gary adults for $5.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, John Philip Sousa's band, Percy Grainger, Mischa Elman, Alberto Salvi, Don Jose Mojica, Russian national chorus, George Dasch's symphony orchestra were among artists presented by the association. This season was marked also by the introduction of drama. Gilbert Miller presented "Journey's End" with the regular company. Otis Skinner appeared before the Gary audience in "Papa Juan."

Indicative of the response to the association's project among Gary citizens is the fact that at each performance this season, practically every one of the 5000 seats of the auditorium was occupied. In the audience was the music-hungry steel mill worker from Italy, Ireland or Russia, the public school student (perhaps a member of a high school symphony orchestra) and the regular patron of art.

The Camp Counselor

CAMPERS take their keynote from the counselors. If there are personal problems that have not been solved, nor wholly overcome, they must for the time be resolutely put in the background. Nothing of worry, or depression, or moodiness should be manifested, and if it is impossible to get away from an "edgy" feeling the counselor should go to the director and have a frank and honest talk; this may help to overcome difficulties. If rest and change are imperative in order that the best and most effective work be done, counselors should realize that for the time their absence is better than their presence. The counselor who thinks first of self, and self-interest, or individual problems, and personal affairs, rather than of the good and well-being of the campers should in all fairness withdraw from camp activities.

Enthusiasm is like the bubbling, sparkling overflow of a mountain stream, it refreshes and invigorates. It is a joyous spontaneous faith and confidence in good, and its effect is most salutary in the social and moral life of the camp. If the counselor sees in the sparkle of sunshine on the water, in woodland paths and green hills some touch of real beauty, a spontaneous expression will enable others to see also. If the games, contests and hikes that are planned inspire real enthusiasm it will become contagious, and the campers will catch it without question as to how, or when or where. When campers through the influence of another's genuine enthusiasm acquire faith and confidence, they forget fear and timidity, and creative impulses will lead to new effort and accomplishment.

Loyalty is the essence of that quality of thought and enthusiasm that we call camp spirit. But loyalty must be more than surface deep, it must be genuine and honest in its reaction to conduct and attitudes. Before one can give true loyalty to camp life one must believe that the camp is good, that its service is worthy, its regulations wise and just and consistent. If the counselor upholds the camp ideals, and gives honest effort to carrying out its policies and regulations, something of this spirit will be conveyed to the campers.

It should be made clear that a happy, well-balanced summer is just as important and desirable for counselors as for campers. The campers find their happiness in the activities, and the counselors find theirs in their contacts and in wise supervision. The camp will fail in a very essential function unless the counselors, who have given their time and their best efforts, are rewarded by a definite sense of growth and development in themselves as well as in the campers. The camp counselor should during every day of the camp season be actively aware of the beauty, the quiet and peace of the camp environment, the joy and gladness of open spaces, and of individual gain and unfoldment.

C. H. B.

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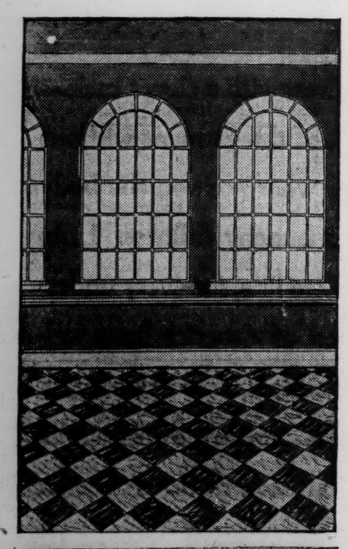

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THE HOME FORUM

The Palette of Present-Day Poets

SOMETHING less than a century ago Ruskin made a striking indictment of his time for its lack of color. He drew a sharp contrast between the purples and golds of earlier centuries and the dull neutral shades which marked the life and the art of the nineteenth century. But he could not have found any such shortcoming in our time. Color has surged back in the vivid rush of contemporary experience both in the figurative and literal senses. Whatever may be our other defects, we have become brighter again at least to the eye.

As in our painting, no less in our poetry do we find the visible world full of tints and hues which have often been overlooked by the poets of other days. The southern Cawein found more of the color of nature than any American predecessor, and I doubt whether any poet has so persistently drawn from nature's spectrum which, in his own phrase, became for him one "mighty palette." Never does he tire of translating the ever-changing shades of the sky into every possible resource of word-painting. Toward sundown he describes the fields "wrapt in lights of lavender" surrounded by "violet shadows everywhere." At this hour he sees the hills

A purple parchment scrawled with fire.
From silver blue to amethyst
The shadows deepened in the vale;
And belt by belt the pearly-pale
Aladdin fabric of the mist bent up
its exhalation far.

So at the beginning of day the poet pictures the dawn as a figure who

wears a rose
Of fire and dew
And a cloak that blows,
Of windy blue,
And a cap of red, where a feather grows,
A cloud or two.

The changing spectrum of the seasons also fascinates Cawein. Autumn is a magician "red-cloaked to the chin" who puts upon the fields "dim caps of purple asters." October strews "berries of the Bittersweet" like garnets through the woods, while

seeds
From the carnelian, oval red,
The spice bush spangle; where, like beads,
The dogwood's rounded rubies—fed
With fire . . . blaze.

Most distinctive of all Cawein's colorful poems is, perhaps, that of the Red-bird which is something of a triumph as a tour de force.

Red clouds and reddest flowers,
And now two redder wings
Swim through the rosy hours;
Red wings among the flowers,
And now the red-bird sings.

God makes the red cloud's ripples
Of flame that seem to spread
In rubies and in dipples
Of rose where rills and ripples
The singing flame that lit.

In his "Intimations of the Beautiful" Cawein exclaimed

O eloquence of coloring! . . .
O beauty uttered into bloom!
Teach me your language!

Who, may we ask, has ever learned and spoken the language more eloquently?

Yet it might be questioned whether Cawein is not an exception. What of the most distinctive poets of the present day? One thinks of Robert Frost, a pioneer in the contemporary revival. Is not our impression of him that of a painter of the neutral tones of nature when he recognizes any shades at all? Let us see. He has devoted an entire poem to a description of his quest of the orchis. For hours does he continue the search.

Then at last and following what I found—
In the very hour
When the color flushed to the petals it
Must have been—
The far-sought flower.

He was rewarded by the sight of those "purple spires." Nor is this a mere casual or isolated stroke of his word brush. With sensitive perception does he distinguish tints everywhere. For him the autumn haze which covers earth and sky at dusk

Makes the new moon look anything but new
And pours the elm tree meadow full of blue.

At another time he presents the delicate picture of

Blue-butterfly day here in the spring
And with these sky-flowers down in flurry on flurry
There is more unmixed color on the wing
Than flowers will show for days unless they hurry.

It is this hue which seems to impress the poet most.

Why make so much of fragmentary blue
In here and there a bird, or butterfly,
Or flower, or wearing-stone, or open eye,
When heaven presents in sheets the solid hue?

In comparison with Sandburg, however, the colors of Frost are pale indeed. If we look closely at the startling images of this poet of the West, we shall find, I believe, his graphic power of painting one of his most original characteristics. In his Chicago

The canyons swarm with red sand lights of the sunset.
The atoms drop and sift, blues cross over, yellows plunge.

Along the river appear "circling sprays of gray and yellow." In the open spaces of his "sunburnt West" he pictures emphatic effects by such repetition as

A blue jay blue
And a gray mouse gray
Ran up the canyon walls.

Like Cawein and Frost he also has been caught by a pervasive hue: looking across the stretches of the Southwest, he saw nothing but a blue world.

The valley was swept with a blue broom to the West,
And to the West, on the fringes of a mesa sunset,
There are blue broom leavings,—blue wisps—
Bluer than the blue floor the broom touched
Before and after it caught the blue sweepings.

Yet he is not a one-color poet. With picturesque fancy he accounts for the garb of the redheaded woodpecker in this wise:

He has been swimming in red and blue pools somewhere hundreds of years
And the blue has gone to his wings and the red has gone to his head.

With fine discrimination moreover does Sandburg see colors in their natural blendings, as when he pictures "the atoms of purple" and the dipping green leaves of the lilac, or when in the fall,

The grapes take on purple; the sunsets redden. . . .
The bashful mornings hurl gray mist.

Such glimpses must suffice to represent an extraordinarily rich and permeating sense of color in a poet whose palette overflows with the tints and hues of nature.

So may these illustrations fairly stand for the new celebration of the numberless shades and tints in the visible world. Not even Keats or Spenser, the greatest colorists in English poetry hitherto, can equal the vividness of Cawein or Sandburg. Even the romantic poets of the past century seem to paint their golds and reds under the influence of tradition. Our contemporaries go forth to catch the shifting lights of this chromatic world for themselves. Perhaps this fresh and independent perception is relatively unimportant in itself. The utmost delicacy and vitality in the reflection of color cannot make great poetry or even any degree of excellence in the poet's art. But fidelity and keenness of vision are essential. To discover the color of nature is at least a significant beginning in the poet's larger effort to discover the more subtle colors of experience.

P. K.

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The Coster's Calendar

O Prosperina,
For the flowers now, that . . . thou lett'st fall
From Dis's wagon!

The coster's barrow is the Dis's wagon of today, though the coster is no gloomy Dis, but a cheerful fellow, who ought to walk the world clad in his raiment all shining with buttons like pearly moons. But the moon does not always shine, and the coster only wears his "pearlies" on highdays and holidays. Yet the coster's barrow is ever radiant, and no season sees it empty. It brings home the new green boughs of spring and the full flowering of summer. Even January, brave little first month of the year, fills up the stall with pale pussy willow, that silvery gleaming from the winter woods. In February the gleam glows into a sudden radiance of sweet hopeful things. There are daffodils that needs must dance because they are so glad; hyacinths, mauve like summer seas; and the little captured suns of the mimosa. And then, when spring comes hand in hand with the tulips, how dignified they are. They do not dance, or if they do, it is a minuet, a stately measure. They are Dutch ladies of the eighteenth century clad in stiff satins, pink and dreamy mauve, and orange like the sunsets in the Low Countries. With summer comes all the jewel-colorings of sea and sky, turquoise and amethyst and sapphire. Surely blue must be the loveliest color of earth! The blue that lingers in the soft robes of the delphinium. They are the Burne-Jones maidens of the shadowy summer days, forever raising their slender arms up to the skies from whence their blueness springs. How different are they from the carnations, gay children of the sun! They are a ballet of fairies in fluttering skirts of cream and pink and mauve, cerise and lemon yellow. As they fade into the haze of September the fires of autumn are set alight in one great glow of gold and red—a fire of chrysanthemums. It burns until the time of Christmas which ends the Coster's Calendar with its dark-leaved, scarlet-shining holly, and the pearly mistletoe of the Druids. No loveliness of flower or tree does the coster's barrow lack wherewith to make your garlands.

A Latter Day Spiritual

O shine away—
Shine away all day,
What if the clouds
Do gather?
Go on, be gay,
It's the only way,
No matter what
The weather.

Go shine your light
With all your might,
Nor hide it 'neath
A bushel;
Lamps trimmed and bright
Make glad the midnight,
And win a morn
More joyful.

Bring back the smile
That you lost awhile,
Nor mind what the
People say;
Don't go a mile
Without that smile,
And keep on the watch
And pray.

Don't hide away—
Hide away all day,
What if the storms
Do gather?
Just shine away
Till the Judgment Day,
No matter what
The weather.

PENELOPE YOULE.

Lee's Letters

Writing on his camp table to Mrs. Lee, from Valley Mountain, Aug. 9:

"I have been three days coming from Monterey to Huntersville. The mountains are beautiful, fertile to the tops, covered with the richest sward and blue grass and white clover. The enclosed fields wave with a natural growth of timothy. This is a magnificent grazing country. . . . It has rained, I believe, some portion of every day since I left Staunton. Now it is pouring. Colonel Washington, Captain Taliaferro and myself are in one tent, which as yet protects us. I have enjoyed the company of our son (Rooney) while I have been here. . . . To-day he is out reconnoitering, and has the full benefit of this fine rain. I fear he is without his overcoat, as I do not recollect seeing it on his saddle. I told you he had been promoted to a Major in the cavalry, and he is the commanding cavalry officer on this line at present. He is sanguine, cheerful, and hearty as ever. I sent him some cornmeal this morning, and he sent me some butter—a mutual exchange of good things. . . . Send word to Miss Lou Washington that her father is sitting on his blanket sewing a strap on his haversack. I think she ought to be here to do it."

A smile at the end. Lee practiced considerable literary skill without attempting it. He had a way of mixing close observation with figures of speech and fancy. Usually the tone of his letters is buoyant, hopeful; occasionally tender and sweet; or grave and repressed. When he writes on a sympathetic theme, words and ideas flow easily. When the subject is unappealing his words grow long and the ideas barren. Only at long intervals does the tenor of his letters sink to discouragement or doubt. The exceptions in which they take on a sharp, commanding tone are so rare as to show how deeply he was moved. He wrote voluminously, abbreviated considerably, and commonly signed as "your humble and obdt. servt."

Through four years of war he wrote copiously, sitting at his camp table, laden with maps and documents. Every letter is carefully done, in a bold, angular hand. The paragraphs are long and have only a remote grammatical relation to divisions of subject. But he was a man careful of his commas, injected as an engineer might put another thumb-tack into his plan.

The letters are remarkable, considering their private character, yet penned with a vividness that rouses interest after the flight of years. And the unassuming Lee never supposed that one day historians would turn his musty pages, piecing together his own story of the Confederacy.—JAMES C. YOUNG, in "Marse Robert, Knight of the Confederacy."

Mock On

Mock on, Mock on: 'tis all in vain!
You throw the sand against the wind,
And the wind blows it back again.
And every sand becomes a Gem
Reflected in the beams divine;
Blown back they blind the mocking eye,
But still in Israel's paths they shine.
The atoms of Democritus
And Newton's particles of light
Are sands upon the Red sea shore
Where Israel's tents do shine so bright.

—WILLIAM BLAKE'S Poems.

Bubbles. From an Oil Painting by Vernon Thomas.

HAD you wandered into the Smithsonian Institution in Washington during April of last year a group of happy youngsters would have smiled at you from the gallery walls of Vernon Thomas's show of etchings. Portraits all, with an occasional lovely lady to chaperone so lively a group and a Persian cat or two to lend dignity. Little Cudell hugged a dolly, all tattered and torn. Bettina soared in a swing. Billy chased butterflies. There was also present a young lady with a locket and chain, and an 1860 girl in sprigged muslin.

Other children have been portrayed in oils, the present wistful little maid blowing bubbles, and Haroldine who danced instead of sitting for her picture. Both of these paintings are now in a memorial room at Northwestern University.

Born in Chicago, Vernon Thomas spent her early years in Paris, returning to her native city to study at the Art Institute, and has grown in her work until she is nationally known for her portraiture of youth.

Noah's Ark

When that I was and a little tiny boy,
With hey ho, the wind and the rain,
A foolish thing was but a toy,
For the rain it raineth every day.

What a delicious, cool sweet rain it was that brought to childhood such a toy as Noah's Ark! If the Flood had done nothing but that, it would have made its name. An ark was a fitting plaything for a rainy day, and let them call it foolish who will—there are some who know better. It was a game for Sundays too, because it was a Bible story, though it is safe to say that this ark could never have braved the Flood or rested on Mount Ararat. It had too many windows, and they were along the sides instead of at the top, but what of that? Noah's Ark (usually called in the infant tongue Noahsark) is still the most popular of nursery toys, and its hero was a gentleman to be treated with great respect. He does not look intelligent as he undoubtedly is. His face is as lacking in expression as his wooden hat. So are the faces of his family, dear Shem and Ham and Japhet. So is the wooden countenance of his wife, whose name in the old mystery plays was Noraida. In the Chester play she is a character of great firmness who does not wish to go into the Ark, and has to be pushed in at the last moment by our old friend Noah. Not so the animals, who are all agog to enter

Two by two
Hurrah, Hurrah!

The animals are as wooden as their masters, and their coloring curious. One thing is certain, no one would have them changed, however peculiar they appear. Are the elephants pink? The Kangaroos green? The Zebra's stripes odd enough to make that animal shy? They may have been so in the days before the Flood. And so once more the great procession begins, along the nursery table and up into the Ark:

The animals went in two by two,
The Elephant and the Kangaroo,
And they all went swim-swam
For to get out of the rain!

Die grosse Errungenschaft

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM ZUSAMMENHANG mit rechtem Bemühen hat vielleicht kein Wort eine erhabenere und edlere Bedeutung als das Wort „Errungenschaft". Man kann eine Stellung durch Gunst erlangen oder ein gewisses Maß von Freundschaft durch Leutseligkeit erwerben; aber Ehre, Wissen, Erfolg und vor allen Dingen Geistigkeit kann man nur durch persönliche Anstrengung erlangen. Wahre Errungenschaft hat immer ein lobenswertes Ergebnis. Ein Sieg kann ein Vollbringen, etwas an sich Herrliches und Schönes sein; aber eine große Errungenschaft ist das Ergebnis unablässigen Verfolgens reiner Wünsche, hoher Ziele und ernster Absichten zu dem Zwecke, daß es, während man das ersehnte Ergebnis zu erreichen strebt, das eigene Leben und dasjenige anderer bereichert.

Was jemand am meisten wünscht, wird das Ziel seines Erringens. Ein Forscher kann die große Errungenschaft im Erwerben tiefgründiger Gelehrtenweisheit durch Anstellen von Versuchen und Nachforschungen erblicken. Der Pflanzenforscher, der Chemiker oder der Sternforscher kann durch eine Neuentdeckung berühmt werden, und der Erfinder schwingt sich über die Gelehrsamkeit der Vergangenheit empor und erfaßt einen neuen Gedanken, dessen Glanz er der Welt in Errungenschaften wie dem Glühlicht, dem Fernsprecher und dem Verfahren der drahtlosen Verständigung mitteilt. Solche Erfinder siegen auf einem bestimmten Gebiete löblichen menschlichen Strebens, ihren ehrlichen Anstrengungen wird der zeitliche Lohn zuteil, und sie mögen, wie Paulus sagt, eine „vergängliche Krone" erlangen. Wer aber nach geistigen Dingen trachtet, strebt nach einem noch höheren Ziel,—nach dem „Unvergänglichen".

Jesus sagte einmal, das Himmelreich sei gleich „einem Kaufmann, der gute Perlen suchte. Und da er eine köstliche Perle fand, ging er hin und verkaufte alles, was er hatte, und kaufte sie". Dieser Kaufmann hatte seine Kunst, echte Perlen zu unterscheiden, vermutlich nicht ohne Anstrengung und Forschung erworben; denn als er eine köstliche entdeckt hatte, wußte er ohne allen Zweifel, daß sie für ihn eine große Errungenschaft sei, und freudig trennte er sich von allem, was er hatte, um den Schatz zu kaufen. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 428) zeigt Mrs. Eddy, wie man die Fähigkeit erlangen kann, im täglichen Leben zwischen dem Wahren und dem Falschen zu unterscheiden, wodurch man die Dinge des Geistes schätzen lernt. Sie schreibt z.B.: „Den Gedanken falscher Stützen und des materiellen Augenscheins zu entkleiden, damit die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins erscheinen können,—das ist die große Errungenschaft, durch die wir das Falsche wegfegen und dem Wahren Raum geben werden".

Der Glaube, daß es eine von Gott getrennte Macht gebe, daß Leben, Wesenheit und Verstand im Stoff oder stofflich seien, daß Sünde, Krankheit und Tod des Menschen Erbteil seien, und daß das Böse so wirklich und mächtig sei wie das Gute,—diese Annahmen sind einige Beispiele der „falschen Stützen und des materiellen Augenscheins", von denen das menschliche Denken sich frei machen muß, wenn man ein beweisbares Verständnis der „geistigen Tatsachen des Seins" erlangen will. Die wichtigsten geistigen Tatsachen sind: daß Gott das All ist, und daß es keine von Ihm getrennte Macht geben kann; daß Gott nur gut ist, und daß das Böse keinen Raum in [illegible] Reiche hat; daß der zum Bilde Gottes geschaffene Mensch geistig, nicht fleischlich ist und daher der Sünde, der Krankheit und dem Tode nicht unterworfen ist. Diese geistigen Tatsachen sind ihrem Wesen nach umwälzend; denn sie ändern uralte Ansichten. Die unvergleichliche Perle geistigen Lebens und Gesegnetseins wird in dem Maße erlangt, wie man Gott, das Gute, verstehen lernt. Wenn die Wahrheit des Seins die Schätze des Himmelreichs auf Erden erschließt, finden die Menschen das „Unvergängliche" und sind befriedigt.

Paulus wußte gut, was des Christen große Errungenschaft ist; denn er erklärte: „Eines aber sage ich: Ich vergesse, was dahinten ist, und strecke mich zu dem, das da vorne ist, und jage—nach dem vorgesteckten Ziel—nach dem Kleinod, welches vorhält die himmlische Berufung Gottes in Christo Jesu". Auf rechte Art das Vergangene vergessen, wie Paulus es tat, ist ein wichtiger Punkt bei jeder Errungenschaft. Niemand kann eine „himmlische Berufung" erlangen, ohne sein Denken Schritt für Schritt des weltlichen Augenscheins vergangener Irrtümer zu entkleiden und sich so von der Knechtschaft kummervoller und bedauerlicher Erinnerungen zu befreien. Das falsche Vertrauen auf ein mutmaßliches Leben im Fleisch war, als das Vergangene gegenwärtig schien, nicht wahrer als jetzt. Sünde, Krankheit und Tod hatten nie die Macht, und werden nie die Macht haben, das vollkommene Kind Gottes zu beherrschen, zu bedrücken oder zu begrenzen. Warum sollte man sich also von vergangenen sterblichen Erlebnissen hindern lassen, nach dem herrlichen Ziel rechtschaffenen Lebens täglich zu streben und es sich zu erarbeiten?

Jede „himmlische Berufung" führt zu hoher Errungenschaft; aber wie Paulus vor Jahrhunderten wissen wir heute, daß es für die Nachfolger Christi nichts Höheres geben kann, als nach Herrschaft in geistigen Dingen zu trachten, sich über das Falsche zu erheben, damit das Wirkliche erscheine, das Gemüt zu haben, „das auch in Christus Jesus war" (engl. Bibel), und die Werke zu tun, die der Meister zum Beweise seiner Lehre tat. Auf diese Art kann das Himmelreich auf Erden völlig verwirklicht werden. In „Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 116) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Errungenschaft in der göttlichen Wissenschaft ist letzten Endes keine Erörterung: es ist das Wort nicht bloß sagen sondern tun,—die Wahrheit beweisen –als Ergebnis von Wachsamkeit, Gebet, Ringen, Tränen und Sieg".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Great Attainment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH respect to right endeavor, no word, perhaps, has a loftier or more noble meaning than the word "attainment." One may obtain a situation by favor or acquire a certain measure of friendship through affability, but only by individual effort can one attain honor, learning, success, or, above all, spirituality. True attainment always points to some commendable result. A victory may be an achievement — something fine and splendid in itself; but a great attainment is the steady working out of pure desires, high ideals, and earnest purposes, to the end that one's own life and the lives of others may be enriched while one is striving to attain the longed-for result.

That which one most desires becomes the goal of his attainment. To a student the great attainment may be to acquire by experimentation and research the profound wisdom of the sage. The botanist, the chemist, or the astronomer may gain distinction through some new discovery; and the inventor struggles out of the erudition of the past and grasps a new idea, giving to the world its radiance in such attainments as the incandescent light, the telephone, and the wireless means of communication. Such as these gain the mastery along some particular line of commendable human endeavor, their right efforts meet with a temporal reward, and they may obtain, as Paul says, a "corruptible crown." But those who strive after spiritual things seek a still higher attainment—the "incorruptible."

Jesus once said that the kingdom of heaven was like a merchant seeking goodly pearls, who, when he had found one of "great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it." This merchant, presumably, had not acquired his discriminating knowledge of genuine pearls without effort and search; for, when he had discovered a priceless one, he knew beyond any doubt that this was for him a great attainment, and he gladly parted with all that he had in order to buy the treasure. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 428) Mrs. Eddy shows how one may gain the ability to discern between the true and the false in daily experience, and thus learn to prize the things of Spirit. She says, for instance, "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true."

The belief that there is a power apart from God; that life, substance, and intelligence are in or of matter; that sin, sickness, and death are part of man's inheritance; and that evil is as real and as powerful as good,—these are some of the "false trusts and material evidences" from which human thought must be divested if one would attain a demonstrable knowledge of the "spiritual facts of being." The foremost spiritual facts are that God is All, and there can be no power apart from Him; that God is all-good, and evil has no place in His kingdom; that man, made in the likeness of God, is spiritual, not material, and therefore not subject to sin, sickness, or death. These spiritual facts are revolutionary in character, for they change long-accepted theories. The peerless pearl of spiritual living and blessedness is won as one learns to know God, good. When the truth of being unlocks the treasures of the kingdom of heaven on earth, men find the "incorruptible" and are satisfied.

Paul well knew what was the Christian's great attainment, for he declared, "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Forgetting in the right way, as did Paul, the things of the past, is an important phase of any attainment. No one can attain any "high calling" without step by step divesting his thought of the material evidences of past errors and thus freeing himself from the thralldom of sorrowful or regretful memories. The false trust in a supposititious life in matter was no more true when the past seemed to be the present than it is now. No sense of sin, sickness, or death, ever had, or ever can have, any power to control, depress, or limit the perfect child of God. Why, then, should one allow past mortal experiences to hinder him from reaching out and working for the wonderful attainment of living righteously every day?

Every "high calling" leads to high attainment; but we know today, as Paul knew centuries ago, that for the followers of Christ there can be nothing higher than striving for the mastery in spiritual things, rising above the false that the real may appear, having the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," and doing the works which the Master wrought in proof of his doctrine. In this way the kingdom of heaven on earth may be fully realized. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 116) Mrs. Eddy says that "the ultimate of scientific research and attainment in divine Science is not an argument: it is not merely saying, but doing, the Word—demonstrating Truth—even as the fruits of watchfulness, prayer, struggles, tears, and triumph."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

The First Dive

First I went under in a very small depth and walked about a few minutes. Rising to the surface, I looked over all to see that it was working smoothly and cautioned my tender to look out for the signals. Then we moved out to the deeper water, thirty or forty feet. I realized that all up to now had been mere preparation: this was to be the first dive.

I slid down my weighted rope till I stood on the bottom—then stood still in astonishment. All my other experiments had been off sand beaches, generally with a fairly even sloping sand floor. This spot, on the contrary, was in the midst of coral formations, and the novel beauty of it hit me like a blow. In fact, though I've been down since then thousands of times, probably in a thousand different places all over the South Seas, I really think I have never come across a more strikingly beautiful place than this spot which I dropped into by the merest chance.

All about me was a sort of fairyland —something like what one reads of as a child, entirely different from the surroundings one has always known, strange and fascinating. One had a sense at once that these branching coral formations were alive, though they could be leaned against or walked on.

Most extraordinary of all was the colouring. It was like something incredible a stage magician does before your eyes: when you looked, it was one colour; as you walked closer this shifted into a completely different colour. I could not understand this; I was continually going to examine some spot which attracted me, and by the time I got there it was altogether another spot.

Then the fishes! In that crystal water I could see clearly for probably a hundred feet, and every instant there were fish of all shapes and hues, moving slowly about or darting here and there. A school would flash into a hollow of the rock coral, and when they swam out again they had changed colour.

As for the coral, it took on all the colours of the rainbow. The sun's rays, shooting down from the surface, and, I suppose, broken up by the little waves dancing there, produced effects like those of the stage, where powerful lights of different tints transform the scenery; and there was a glitter where they pierced the moving water. —From "Pearl Diver. Adventuring Over and Under Southern Seas," by VICTOR BERGE and HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.

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IN THE SHIP LANES

WITHIN a comparatively short time the keels of two more large vessels will be laid abroad. The first will be that of the steamship Conte di Savoia of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line, which is to be of 45,000 gross tons and 850 feet in length.

While somewhat smaller than the Rex, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, the other new ship planned, she will attain as great, if not greater, speed, a minimum of 27½ knots having been specified for the vessel. This will enable her to cross from Gibraltar to New York in five days, and will reduce the time from Naples to New York from nine to seven days.

The Rex will be of 47,000 gross tons and 900 feet in length, and will accommodate 2000 passengers, while the Conte di Savoia will have a capacity of only 1900. Both ships will have a tourist third cabin, this being a new development in the accommodations offered on Italian liners. The two ships will be ready for service in 1932. It is of note that neither Diesel nor turbo-electric motors are being employed in these ships, the driving power being high pressure superheat turbines, similar to those used on the North German Lloyd Line fliers Bremen and Europa.

Newspapers to Ships

In addition to the transatlantic lines whose vessels upon arrival at New York receive copies of The Christian Science Monitor at Quarantine, similar arrangements have been made with the Grace Line, American-flag company, operating between New York and the west coast of South America. The ships to which papers will be sent will include the new turbo-electric ship Santa Clara, the motorships Santa Barbara and Santa Maria, and the steamships Santa Inez, Teresa, Rita and Elisa, when the latter group carry mail. These vessels ply through the Panama Canal, the three first mentioned leaving New York on a two weeks' headway and making the run to Valparaiso with intermediate stops in 16 days.

New Cunarder

Not only in Italy is there a potential challenger to the German speed supremacy in the transatlantic run, but in Great Britain as well, for the Cunard Line is expected soon to let a contract for the construction of the long-expected 1000-foot ship. Although the plans for the vessel are yet in a somewhat nebulous state, it is expected that she will be built to attain a speed of as much as 32 knots, that she will carry 4000 passengers, and will displace 75,000 tons, which would indicate a gross tonnage of probably 50,000 to 60,000 tons. (The gross tonnage of the Leviathan and the Majestic is not being exceeded by any of the new ships now under construction, as modern inventions and skill in design now make it possible to build a larger and faster ship without exceeding the gross tonnages of the older vessels.)

As an indication of the propelling machinery of the new Cunarder, it has been reported that her turbines will be designed to develop nearly 200,000 horsepower, which will be almost double that attained by the Bremen.

Panama Canal Traffic

A decrease in tonnage through the Panama Canal for the month of March is noted, with 515 commercial vessels transiting the canal on which tolls aggregated $2,260,000. The daily average of transits was only 16.61, compared with an average for the first nine months of the current fiscal year of 17.29, and in turn with a similar average for the first nine months of 1929 of 17.68, and of 1928 of 17.95.

Despite the fact that the daily average of transits would appear to be decreasing yearly, this conclusion is not an indication of a reduced volume of business through the canal, as the daily average of tolls for the first nine months of the current fiscal year exceeds the same report for two previous fiscal years. As the tolls are based upon the net tonnage of vessels, it would appear that although the number of transits is slightly smaller, the size of the ships themselves is increasing.

With numerous official and semi-official statements and articles appearing in the press dealing with the need either of a third set of locks in the Canal, or a supplementary canal across Nicaragua, these figures may be indicative of a definite trend. If the average size of vessels is increasing, the number of transits may be reduced correspondingly, and the same volume of cargo tonnage still be handled. The cargo tonnage is, of course, increasing annually, but the fact that the vessels handling it show a larger average net tonnage, indicates that the time when another set of locks or a supplementary canal must be built is being pushed farther into the future.

Steamship Schedules

The North German Lloyd Line cabin vessels have resumed the use of Pier 42, North River, New York, at the foot of Christopher Street. The ships thus affected are the Berlin, Stuttgart, Dresden and York. The steamships Karlsruhe and Seydlitz will continue using the Brooklyn pier, at which three express ships, Columbus, Europa and Bremen, dock, this being Pier 4, at the foot of Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. A definite sailing time for the three express ships has been decided upon, this being designated as "0:30 a. m." or one-half hour after midnight, daylight saving time. The steamship Muenchen, which recently suffered a catastrophe at Pier 42, Manhattan, has been successfully floated and has been taken to drydock for repairs.

The steamship Oympic of the White Star Line now provides regular ship-to-shore telephone service, making possible conversations between passengers and homes and offices throughout the United States. This is the third ship to be thus equipped, the other two being the Leviathan of the United States Lines, and the Majestic of the White Star Line, both of which make satisfactory contacts with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's radio telephone stations up to distances of 2000 miles at sea.

The rate for a call between ocean liners and New York is $21 for three minutes, and pro rata per minute thereafter.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, May 1

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Teno, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Friday, May 2

Homeric (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lancastria (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian American, for Bergen, Christianstad, Oslo; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, May 3

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Bremen (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L., for Naples, Genoa; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Wednesday, May 7

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, May 4

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, May 3

Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, May 1

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, May 2

Calgaric, White Star, for Southampton, Havre, London; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Athenia, Anchor, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

Saturday, May 3

Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow; Laurentic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, May 7

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, May 8

Ventura, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, May 9

President Jefferson, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, May 10

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, May 10

Calawaii, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, May 12

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, May 8

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Friday, May 9

London Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, May 2

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, May 3

America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, May 4

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Monday, May 5

Caronia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Volendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, May 6

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway; Essequibo, Pacific, from west coast South America.

Wednesday, May 7

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, May 4

Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

MODEL PRISON HOUSING 1000 HAS NO WALL

(Continued from Page 1)

body had to work hard. Only food and clothing were supplied to the prisoners. Bathing facilities consisted of a barrel sawn in half with water heated by hot stones and bricks. Communication between the island and mainland was mainly by rowboat, later augmented by a smart 30-foot sloop, built by the prisoners, that could "navigate the distance in about 18 minutes in a spanking breeze."

In order to earn money prisoners conceived the scheme of making shingles and selling them, dividing the proceeds to purchase extras not supplied by the Government. From the very inception of the prison, all labor of every kind was done by the inmates, and everyone kept so busy that escapes were few and from the first day of its existence until now not a single riot or uprising of any kind has been known there.

The key to this successful management did not lie in herding men together like animals, but giving each a chance to work in the open air and feel that he would be trusted to whatever extent he proved worthy of trust.

Utmost Freedom Prevails

No walls of any kind surround any of the buildings. Visitors from all parts of the world remark on the absence of such oft-repeated expressions as "prison-pallor," etc., and the utmost freedom that prevails among the prisoners.

McNeil has grown in size from a few prisoners and one lone guard to a population of just under 1000, the smallest by far of the federal prisons. During all the years between 1870 and 1920 McNeil was neglected, but after inspection tours by members of Congress, penal authorities and welfare workers attention was drawn to the unusual record of the prison and the radical methods of handling prisoners partly caused by the fact that every man had to work to keep things going, with its attendant freedom and division of labor.

Modern concrete buildings have been built during the past decade, with a large new hospital, dining room, auditorium, power house, administration building and farm buildings. The warden, Finch R. Archer, one of the veterans of the federal prison service, succeeded in getting the Department of Justice to recognize the possibilities of setting up a model prison for the study of problems of handling and rehabilitating criminals, with the result that many innovations have been developed out of overcoming the handicaps placed upon its development by a lax Congress who felt that McNeil was too far away to bother about.

Farm Hewed From Forest

Mr. Archer startled prison authorities in 1926 by purchasing 360 acres of heavily wooded land a mile away from the main buildings, then sent out 100 trusted prisoners with four guards to hew a farm out of the wilderness.

As a mark of trust, only picked men were sent to the farm to work, hence the farm became known as the Honor Farm, and it is considered a privilege to be allowed to work there. At first the Government refused to recognize the farm, so by sorting out blocks of mill wood from the fuel supply, and making use of hewn logs, a barn and prison camp were built, and the nucleus of a stock farm established out of the surplus allowance made for feeding prisoners!

In addition to the large marine department necessary to haul supplies from the mainland and to transport passengers on regular schedule, all construction work of every kind is done by prison labor. In all branches of prison work—institutional labor, such as cooking, etc., farming, marine department and construction—every effort is made to have only prisoners with good records boss the various gangs of prison labor.

Supervision by guards is rare, with orders passed down to the gang foremen in every department, which removes the greatest sore spot of prison management, the bossing of inmates by guards.

Each prisoner is allowed to choose his cell mates. Time for study, recreation, religious activities and even talking pictures twice a week is provided. At the time this material was gathered, only four prisoners out of nearly 1000 were in confinement during the daytime. No escape from the Honor Farm has taken place for more than two years. Both the warden and Mrs. Archer circulate freely at all times without being accompanied by a bodyguard.

Discipline Kept at Minimum

Every effort is made to keep discipline without force and only guards with good records are employed. Each prisoner, upon admission, is given to understand that he has reached the last step in a long series of legal processes and that hatred for the administration, the law or the guards is unnecessary, and that he "writes his own ticket," and will be trusted until he proves unworthy of trust, and that the guards are solely hired to preserve order and to keep the prisoners on the premises—not to order them around in any way.

Under this honor system tremendous productiveness of the prison labor has resulted, with costs per prisoner, per day, being less than at any other federal prison, despite the expense of maintaining a large fleet of ships to transport supplies and passengers to the mainland.

Differences among guards and prisoners and among the prisoners themselves are ironed out by arbitration with prison officials. All passenger boats are operated by trusties who often go 100 miles from the prison after supplies, and frequently without guards, but they always return, and no escape by boat has ever been recorded!

Church services of several denominations are held each week. More than 20,000 well-bound books are in the prison library, accessible to all. Current publications of every kind are permitted, provided they measure up to high standards. Within the last six years the official prison paper, the famous Island Lantern, has been developed from a four-page booklet printed on a small hand-powered press, to a monthly magazine of 100 pages, all printed in the large print shop, entirely by prison labor.

Lantern Wins Renown

The Lantern is now recognized as one of the outstanding prison publications, and has a wide circulation. In 1927 and 1928 it won the American War Mothers' Cup for doing the most of any United States prison publication for rehabilitation; and last year the graphic arts prize for the best typography of any prison publication. To McNeil, this year, went the honor of being the first federal prison to begin offering regular courses of study, and now 250 special courses are available to all who wish to study. Prisoners are in sole charge of the library, educational work and editing and printing the Lantern. In February a new educational director was appointed to take charge of all educational work in the prison.

This year 1600 acres of additional farm land will be purchased by the Government to be converted into a farm, directly as the result of the successful operation of the now famous Honor Farm, in view to giving employment to everyone able to work.

Climatic conditions here permit outdoor work the year round, hence with the completion of the $500,000 construction program now under way, McNeil apparently will continue to lead the country in prison reform. Careful studies of methods used and proven successful here are being made by prominent men all over the world. At McNeil all traditional methods of penology long ago were discarded, and out of this once wilderness prison camp in Puget Sound, has come some of the most successful and far-reaching experiments ever known.

Dutch and Swedes Plan Night Flights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — Another thread has been woven into the web of air lines that is covering the world with an ever-closer network, eliminating space and distance to an ever-increasing degree, by the definite institution of night flying between Amsterdam and Stockholm.

These night flights will take place daily, starting on May 15 and continuing until July 19, Sundays excepted. The postal administrations in the different countries have promised their whole-hearted support in the form of mail consisting of letters as well as postal packages.

A considerable degree of international co-operation has been demonstrated by the establishment of this night line, as the air connections running over Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain and France are to be maintained by the combined forces of the Royal Dutch Airlines, A. B. A. (Aero Transport, Sweden), Deutsche Luft-Hansa (Germany) and the Danish Airlines.

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ROME (AP)—The council of ministers decided April 28 to extend exemptions from inheritance taxes only to families having two or more children.

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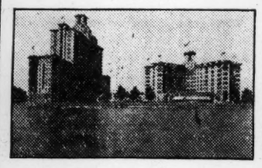

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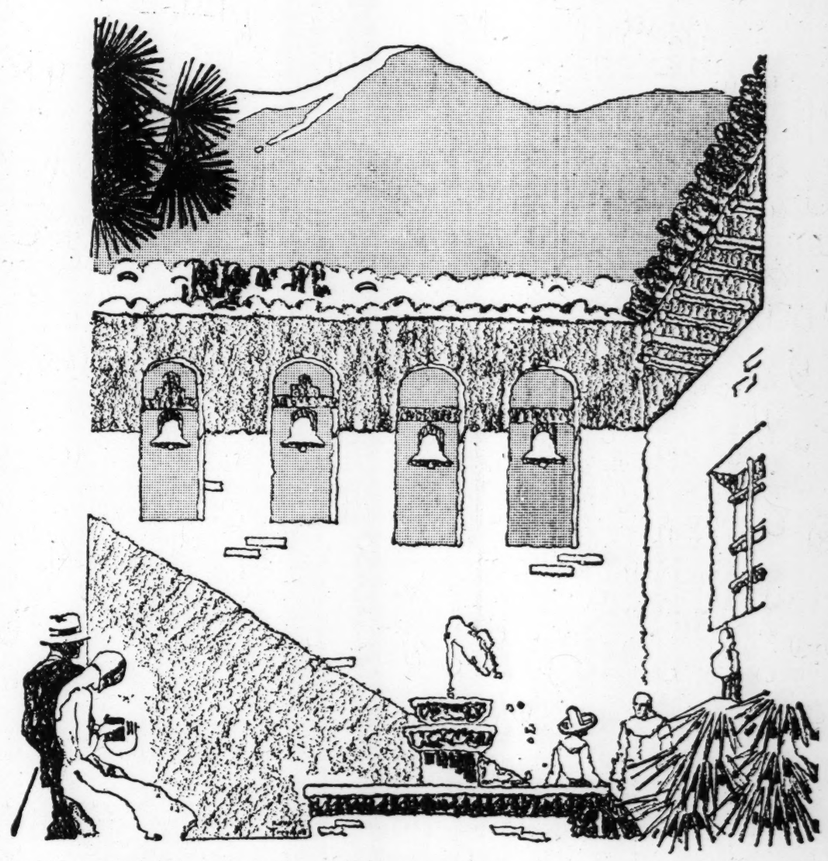

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Palestine's Trade Position Improved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Notwithstanding the depressing forecasts based on last year's disturbances, the temporary dislocation of economic life has caused little fundamental harm either to industries or to agriculture, in the opinion of the Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine. It is probably true that a certain amount of foreign capital is being withheld for the moment, but apart from this, Palestine impresses one as likely to become even more economically sound in the near future.

Industrial progress, intensive development in agriculture, which is the country's basic industry, and increased immigration, have led to a general revival of economic activity. At the end of 1929 there were in the country several thousand more people than a year previously, but in spite of immigration and the natural increase, there was less unemployment. In fact, it might almost be said that, technically, unemployment was non-existent.

The volume of trade also increased during the year, with a corresponding growth in shipping traffic. At the same time there was an increase in government and municipal revenue. For example, the modern Jewish town of Tel Aviv, whose municipality only a year before had been considered bankrupt, had a revenue of £83,097, compared with £76,000 the previous year. That more companies were formed and fewer bankruptcies reported is another healthful and helpful sign cited by economists.

A considerable proportion of Palestine's prosperity is due to the rapidly expanding orange trade, the area under cultivation having jumped in one year from about 12,500 acres to approximately 17,500 acres. Half of the orange acreage of the country is now in the hands of Jews, whereas 10 years ago Jews cultivated only a fourth of the area.

Orange growers, mostly Arabs, are still averse to the Government's attempted supervision of the industry, especially in the matter of export, but a great deal is being done officially to see that the fruit exported is more carefully selected, graded and packed, which naturally brings higher prices in the markets of the world.

MORE NEW LOW PRICE RECORDS FOR THE YEAR

Stock Market Shows Little Resistance to Pressure—Few Strong Spots

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock prices experienced another sharp setback today when the rally, which started soon after the opening, failed to follow through.

Selling pressure was particularly severe against the coppers and rails, more than a score of which were hammered to new low levels for the year.

Weak spots also cropped out in nearly all other leading groups, the declines running from one to seven points in the active issues, and as much as 19 points in some of the specialties.

Unfavorable earnings and trade reports, including unconfirmed rumors of a shading in steel prices, probably stimulated the selling movement, although there was a rather widespread feeling that the reaction was nothing more than a correction of speculative excesses which had taken place earlier in the year. Much of today's selling was reported to be for short account, with indications of excellent scale buying in a number of issues, current earnings and prospects of which are favorable. One of the large commission houses, which urged the liquidation of stocks three weeks ago, today recommended the purchase of high-grade issues.

Dow, Jones & Co. reported a slight decline in steel operations during the last week, estimating current activity around 77½ per cent of capacity, contrasted with 78 per cent a week ago. The quarterly report of the U. S. Steel Corporation, due after the close of the market, is expected to show earnings of between $3 and $3.25 a share, compared with $5.04 in the first quarter of last year.

Coppers at New Lows

Peoples Gas broke 19 points on a relatively small turnover. Diamond Match, which recently recorded a spectacular advance, fell 14 points, and Auburn Auto 12¼.

Extreme declines of 4 to 7½ points were registered by J. I. Case, Vanadium Steel, Eastman Kodak, Sloss Sheffield Steel, A. M. Byers, Worthington Pump, du Pont and Electric Auto Lite.

New low records in the copper group were registered by American Smelting, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Magma, Calumet & Hecla, Calumet & Arizona, Andes, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge and Granby.

Rails were again liquidated freely as a result of the extremely poor showing being made by most roads in their March income statements.

Atchison dropped 6 points to 218⅝, Nickel Plate 4½ to 126, and Lackawanna 3½ to 128, all new 1930 lows.

Other rails to break into new low ground were Southern Railway, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific preferred, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Northwestern and Reading.

Call money opened at 4 per cent with indications that the rate would be maintained all day. Little new money came into the market, and there was a moderate calling of loans in anticipation of heavy month-end

Prices continued to fall in the final hour as impaired margin accounts were liquidated and bear operators put out extensive short lines.

Several counter movements were started by the bulls to halt the decline, but traders took advantage of the higher levels to sell more stock.

The close was weak. Sales approximated 5,500,000 shares.

An irregular recovery of from 1 to 10 points in the final dealings was attributed to supporting orders and professional short covering.

Bonds Firm and Dull

High-grade investment bonds presented a firmer appearance today, the volume of trading increased slightly, and numerous rails and utilities pointed upward in the earlier dealings.

Time money showed an easier undertone, and some brokers quoted the long maturities a quarter of a per cent below the recent levels. The market, however, remained dull. Demand loans renewed at 4 per cent.

Convertibles held fairly steady, considering the movement of stocks. American Telephone 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 4½s, Reading Coal & Iron 6s, General Theaters Equipment 6s moved irregularly. Atchison 4½s sagged with the stock, selling within only a point or two of their year's minimum of 128.

The more popular rails included St. Louis San Francisco 4½s, Southern Railway general 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s and Texas & Pacific 5s up about half a point on the average. Several utilities were well supported, particularly American Telephone 5s of 1965, International Telephone 5s and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s.

With the buying throughout the list of a selective character, the more speculative foreign obligations were dull. Loans of the leading European governments were firm.

The largest new offering of the day was the $35,000,000 Sao Paulo coffee realization loan, a 7 per cent issue, sold at 96.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.29	Last Apr.28
37⅝	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	2000	32¼	31	31¾	32
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	500	90	90	90	..
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	30	30	30	..
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	400	17⅞	17	17	18
32	23	2	Adams Mill	200	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30⅝
150⅜	118	3⅞	Air Reduc	12500	139⅞	138⅛	139⅞	138½
1⅞	½	..	Ahumada	100	1	1	1	1
36	21	2½	Airway El	1	29⅞	29¾	29¾	30
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	400	2	2	2	1⅞
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	400	7	7	7	7
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	100	10½	10½	10½	..
72	61⅝	..	Allegh Steel	400	61⅞	61½	61½	65
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	4600	30¼	28¼	28¾	29⅞
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	1000	102½	100¼	100¼	102½
99¾	88½	5½	Allegh pt pd ww	400	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98½
343	255¾	6⅜	Allied Chem	2200	318	315	316	321
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	2400	62¾	61	62¼	62½
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	300	32	31	32	32¾
29¾	18	2	Amerada	400	27⅞	27	27	27⅛
10⅜	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	200	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
97⅜	77	2⅛	Am Bk Note	200	90	90	90	90½
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
55½	38¾	..	Am Bosch	100	38	38	38	39⅞
21¾	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	2400	19⅛	18½	19	18⅝
156½	117¼	4⅞	Am Can	7200	146⅝	142½	144⅝	145
145½	140¼	7	Am Can pf	200	145	144⅞	145	144½
82½	54	6	Am Car & F	300	55	53	55	54
116	105	7	Am aCr pf	100	105½	105½	105½	105¼
97⅜	63	3	Am Chain	100	64	64	64	64
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	100	100	100	..
51¼	36⅝	2⅝	Am Chicle	400	45½	44⅞	45⅛	45
33	19½	1.60	Am Com Alc	400	19⅝	18½	19⅜	19½
30⅞	23⅝	2	Am En Til	100	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
59½	35	..	Am European	100	53	53	53	54⅝
103¾	82⅜	..	Am &F Pw	12000	91⅜	89½	90⅞	90
111	107	7	Am &2FP 7	100	111½	111½	111½	..
99½	95	7	Am &FP 2pf	300	98½	98⅛	98½	98
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	200	26½	26	26	..
41⅞	35⅛	3⅝	Am Ice		37	37	37	36½
55⅝	35⅜	2⅜	Am Int Corp	7000	46⅞	45¼	46	46¼
105	70⅜	8	Am Loco	200	84¼	70	70	70½
118½	104	7	Am Loco pf	200	105	104½	105	104¼
51½	41	3	Am Metals	1300	43¾	41⅜	42¼	42⅝
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	1200	1⅜	1	1	3⁄4
110⅜	77	1⅜	Am Pw&Lt	3000	111	107⅝	108⅞	110⅜
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	87½	87¼	87½	..
39¾	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	3500	34¾	33½	34	34
37	20½	..	Am Repub		30	30	30	29¾
100⅞	80½	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	1400	84¼	81⅝	83⅞	83¼
8	7½	..	Am Roll M rts	5000	⅝	½	⅝	¾
67⅜	59	5	Am Saf Raz	600	66¾	66	66¾	66¼
21½	1⅛	..	Am Ship	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
79½	69¾	4	Am Smelt	3300	70½	68½	69½	71½
141	123½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	140¼	140¼	140¼	140½
22½	15	..	Am Solvents	200	15¾	14	14¼	16⅜
52¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	300	45½	45	45	45½
69⅞	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	1500	64	62½	62½	64¼
274¼	216	9	Am TelcT	34300	248	246½	248¾	247¼
225⅜	175	..	Am TcCT rts	95800	21⅞	00¾	21¼	21¼
141¾	125	8	Am Type	400	134	134	134	..
124⅞	88½	1⅝	Am Wat W	4300	117⅜	113⅞	115¾	115⅞
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	37	36	37	36½
8⅛	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
81½	62	7	Anaconda	20500	62	59⅞	60¼	62¾
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	48½	47⅝	48½	48⅝
37¼	28⅜	3	Andes Cop	900	29⅝	26⅞	28	29
29¼	22⅜	2	Arch Dan	400	23¾	23½	23½	23½
8⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1000	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
64	57½	7	Arm Ill pf	100	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	..
13¾	6⅞	..	Arnold Cons	1000	10½	10¼	10⅝	11
28⅝	24¾	1½	Art Metals	100	27	27	27	..
46⅞	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	2000	37⅝	36⅜	36⅞	37½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1600	44⅞	44½	44½	45¼
242½	219⅜	10	Atchison	1800	221	218⅝	220	224½
106½	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	106	105¾	105¾	..
80⅝	63	..	Atl G&W I	400	64¼	64	64	64½
51⅜	36¼	1⅞	Atl Refin	23300	44¼	43½	44	45
106	81½	4⅝	Atlas Pwd	100	86	86	86	87¾
36	31¼	1	Atlas Stores	1500	34⅛	34	34⅛	34⅛
263¾	175½	4⅜	Auburn Auto	4500	233	225	227	232¼
6⅛	3¾	5⅝	Austin N	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	300	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6½
58⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	300	57⅞	55½	57	58½
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	4200	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞

—B—

38	27	1¾	Baldwin	17000	28⅜	27½	27¾	28⅞
122⅜	81½	7	Balt & O	25000	114⅛	112⅞	113⅜	113½
82	67¼	4	Balt O O pf	200	81½	81½	81½	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	76½	76⅛	76¼	79
34	20½	2⅝	Barnsdall A	4200	30⅜	29⅜	29⅞	30
20⅜	13	..	Beacon Oil	1300	19⅜	18½	18½	18¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	85	85	85	87
70⅛	60½	3⅜	Beechnut	300	63	63	63	64
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	43700	44	42⅛	43⅞	42½
56¼	31⅞	2	Best & Co	300	51⅜	48¼	49¼	51⅝
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	37600	100⅜	98	99¼	99¾
134	122¼	7	Beth Stl pf	400	130½	130½	130½	131¼
41½	39¼	..	Blaw Knox	200	38¾	38	38	39¼
29⅞	23	..	Bloom'dale	100	24	24	24	24
69	47⅞	3⅜	Bohn Alum	1100	52¾	51½	52	53
78	70	4⅜	Bon Ami A	100	73½	73½	73½	..
84⅜	60½	3	Borden	2300	81	78½	79¼	79⅝
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	2000	40⅜	38½	40	39¼
112	99	4	Boston & Me	100	95	95	95	..
22⅞	13½	..	Briggs	8500	20⅞	19¾	20¼	20¼
35½	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	300	32	32	32	32⅞
4	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	100	2½	2½	2½	..
21⅞	13	..	Brockway	1200	18⅜	18	18	19
78⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man T	1400	70¼	68¾	69⅝	71½
93½	84⅜	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	91¼	91	91	91½
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un G	1800	164¼	159½	159½	164
30⅝	13¼	3	Bruns Balke	4000	20	19	19	20⅛
33⅝	14½	2	Bruns Term	3000	27⅜	27	27	28½
31⅞	22¼	1	Bucyrus	2000	27	26½	27	26
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf		400	41	41¾	41⅝
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1200	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	5500	61½	56⅜	58½	61¼
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch		36⅜	35	36⅜	38
110⅛	99½	8	Burns Br A	100	105½	105½	105½	..
35	22⅛	..	Burr Br B	1000	22¾	22⅛	22⅜	22½
51⅞	40⅛	.80	Burroughs	3000	41½	41¼	41	40½
48⅛	36	2⅜	Bush Term	200	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	100	3	3	3	3
5¼	3½	2	Butte & Sup	100	3	3	3	3
112⅜	80½	..	Byers	4000	106½	102	102½	105⅛

—C—

77½	65⅜	4	Calif Pack	3100	72½	72⅜	72½	73½
30	19	2	Campbell	1100	25¼	24½	24½	25½
89⅞	86	6	Calu & Ariz	1402	68	66	66⅛	68
333⅜	20	4½	Calu & Hecla	1100	20	19½	19⅝	20
75⅜	61⅜	5	Canada Dry	4000	64½	62½	64½	62
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1200	203¼	199⅜	200	203
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	28	28	28	29
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	4200	331	318½	329	325
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1900	78	75¾	76½	77⅞
60	35½	3	Celotex	1500	47¼	41	44½	45½
84⅞	71	7	Celotex pf	400	80	77⅜	77⅜	80
30½	22½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	6	6	6	..
65⅜	54½	6	Cerro de P	2500	54¾	53½	54¾	54
15⅞	9⅛	..	Cer-Teed	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
45⅛	25	..	Cer-Teed pf	100	33	33	33	33
67⅞	46	4.20	Chesbrough Cab	6900	45	43¾	44½	43
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	2900	73½	70	70½	74¼
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	2500	218¾	215¼	215½	218¼
10	4¾	..	Chi & Alton	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7⅝
10⅝	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
53½	36	..	Chi & E I pf	100	44	44	44	44
17¾	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¼
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1300	44¼	42¾	44¼	42¼
26⅜	21½	..	Chi M&SP	2700	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21½
46¼	36⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	1900	36⅜	35¼	35¼	36⅜
89⅞	81	5	Chi & NW	1100	81¾	81⅛	81⅛	81
37	22½	..	Chi Pneu	100	24¾	23⅝	23¾	24¼
55⅞	50¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	1100	51¾	50¾	51¾	51
125⅛	112	7	Chi RI	200	112⅛	112	112	112⅛
104⅞	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	103¾	103¼	103¼	..
2⅜	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
32½	24¾	3	Chick Cot O	100	27	27	27	27
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	400	61¼	60	61¼	60½
43	33⅛	3	Chrysler	8600	36⅜	35⅝	36	36
49	40⅛	3.60	City Ice	100	43½	43½	43½	44
13¼	7⅝	50	City Stores	1700	11¾	10¾	10¾	11⅜
44½	33	3	Clark Equip	400	41¼	40½	40½	41½
187⅜	133⅛	4	Coca Cola	1700	177¼	175⅜	177	177⅛
63⅜	59¾	2½	Col Palm	100	63	63	63	63½
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	100	28	28	28	28
77	36½	2	Colo & I	200	66¼	64½	65	67
87	80⅛	2⅜	Colum Gas	17200	82⅜	80⅛	81½	81½
10	10¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	108⅜	108	108	..
199	160¼	5⅜	Col Carbon	11600	168	160¼	164	168
37	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	10700	34⅛	31¼	32¾	34
40⅜	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1500	33	31½	32½	33½
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	400	40⅜	40	40¼	40½
55	38¼	1.50§	Com Inv Tr	300	46	45	45	46
38	27¼	1	Com Sol	3700	33⅛	31¾	32½	32
87	83½	..	Cit cv pf	100	83½	83½	83½	83½
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth Sc	6200	18⅜	17⅞	18	18¼
103⅜	99	..	Commwlth pf	100	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	102½
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	1500	17	16⅝	17	17
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	100	24½	23½	23½	24⅛
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23¾
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	6100	131¾	128	130	130
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	102⅜	102¼	102¼	..
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	500	60	59	60	..
2	1	..	Con Textile	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
22½	12	1.20	Container A	400	17½	16½	16½	17
8½	4¼	..	Container B	200	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
52½	27⅜	..	Cont Bak A	1100	31¼	30⅜	31	30½
27	15⅞	..	Cont Bak B	1300	18	17	17⅜	18
71⅝	50½	2½	Cont Can	4200	66	64⅛	66	65½
37⅜	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	4700	33¼	31⅜	31½	33
77⅞	58	2	Cont Ins	4000	69	67½	67½	69
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	1100	29⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅞
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	4600	34¼	33¼	32½	34⅜
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	7000	104	102	103½	103
33	24¼	2⅛	Coty	4000	29⅞	28⅜	29	29½
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	1100	33	32½	32½	33
29½	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	18	18	18	18
22	10¼	1⅛	Crosley	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
59⅜	43	..	Crown Cork	200	49	47½	47⅞	50
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	700	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
9	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
48	43¼	4	Cudahy	100	43½	43⅛	43¼	44
125¼	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	118
47⅛	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	5700	13⅜	12½	12⅞	12¾
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	100	76	76	76	78

—D—

43⅜	28⅜	..	Davison	900	37⅛	35¾	36	36⅜
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	300	175	173½	173¼	175⅜
153	127¾	6¶	Del Lack&W	300	131½	127¾	127¾	131½
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	400	71	71	68½	69
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	1200	247	240½	242	242
42¾	30⅞	2.40	Devoe & R A	100	38	38	38	39¾
237	178	8	Diamond M	500	217	206	207¾	220
9⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
30⅜	20	1.20	Dom Stores	700	25⅜	24¼	24¾	25
3	1½	..	Du So Shore	100	1½	1½	1½	2
145¼	112⅛	4¶	Dupont	9400	132½	129	131¾	132½

—E—

25½	18	1½¶	Eastern RM	200	19½	19	19	18
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	1500	249⅞	241½	247	245¼
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto L	2200	97⅞	93¾	95	97⅜
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	400	7	6½	6½	6½
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	55500	94½	91¼	94⅜	91¾
112	106½	7	Elec U&L pr	300	111¼	110¾	111	110⅝
79¼	69⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	73	73	73	73¼
7⅝	3⅜	..	Emer-Br A	100	4⅛	4⅛	4½	..
241¾	203	10	End John pf	1000	112	112	112	..
66	39¼	1¶	Eng P S	400	61½	61	61	..
107	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	103½	102¼	102¼	..
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng P S 5½ pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	100
47	39⅜	2½	Equit Bldg		47	47	47	47
63¾	51½	..	Erie	4700	52½	51½	51⅝	52¼
67⅜	61⅜	4	Erie 1 pf	200	64	63¾	64	64
43⅜	22	4	Eureka Vac	200	25	22	22	27
30¾	18	2½¶	Evans Auto L	400	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼

—F—

48½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	200	45	44	44	45⅛
27¼	15	2½	Fashion Park	200	16¾	16½	16½	17
38	29	..	Fed Dept St	400	34¼	33	33	34¾
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	400	78¾	78	78	78⅝
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	39⅛	38⅜	38⅝	39½
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	80	78	78	81
33⅛	24¾	1.60	Fifteen Sc	200	25	25	25	25
61¾	50⅝	2½	First aNt St	1600	54¾	52⅝	53¾	55
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	4000	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
50⅞	37	3	Follansbee B	500	41½	40¾	40¾	41½
94⅞	60½	2	Foster & Wh	700	92½	90	91⅝	89⅝
50	42⅜	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1800	44	42⅝	42⅝	44
28¾	15⅛	..	Foundation	6800	23½	23	23	24
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox Film A	6800	54¾	52⅛	54	53¼
55½	38⅛	4¶	Freeport Tx	400	49¾	48¼	49	50

—G—

11¾	5⅝	..	Gabriel A	200	9	9	9	9
7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	100	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	400	15¼	14¾	14¾	15⅛
111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	300	107	105⅛	106¼	105⅛
34½	24½	..	Gen Asphalt	200	63	60⅜	61⅜	62½
38⅛	25½	2	Gen Bronze	3800	34½	33½	33¾	34⅝
34½	24½	..	Gen Cable	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
74¾	62	4	Gen Cable A	100	62⅝	62½	62½	62½
95⅜	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	17000	87⅞	84	85¾	86⅝
117⅜	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	113¼	113¼	113¼	113⅜
60⅜	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	1400	60	58	59⅜	58
108½	94¾	6	Gen G&E cr pf	200	97½	94¾	94¾	97½
18⅞	13¾	..	Gen G&E A	6000	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	16
59⅜	46	3¶	Gen Mills	400	51	49⅞	49⅞	51
44⅜	39½	2.62a	Gen Ital E	300	41	40⅞	40⅞	41
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	60000	47¼	46	46⅞	47¼
126	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	1100	126	125½	126	125½
52⅞	32⅜	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1400	47¼	45	45	48¼
41⅛	35	4	Gen O Ad A	200	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	35
21¾	15	2	Gen O Ad ct	200	16	15¾	15⅞	15¼
19⅜	15¼	..	Gen Realty & U	500	16¾	15¼	15⅞	15¼
106⅞	86⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	2200	94	92	93⅝	93
90	86	4¶	Gen Refrac		88¼	84¼	84¾	84

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅛	100¼
Allegh '50	96⅜	96⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105½	105½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	85	85
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107⅛	106¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	99
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90	90
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅝	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T '65	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	167¾	165¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Am T & T '60	103⅞	103⅝
Am WW@Elec deb 6s '75	107	106¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¼	107⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80¼	80¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94	94
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83¼	83¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93
Atch T&SF 4½s	130½	128½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '5 8	91⅛	91⅛
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	88½	88½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	64	64
Atl Gulf @ WI col 5s '59	76⅛	76⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	93	93
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	92⅝	92½
B&O cv 4½s '60	101½	100½
B&O 4½s '33	100⅛	100
B&O 5s series D	102¾	102¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	87¼	87¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106⅞	106⅞
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	88	88
Boston & Me 5s '67	98⅞	98¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	36½	36
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97½	97½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	88½	88½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93	93
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100½	100¼
By Products 5½s C	102⅛	102
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99¾	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95	94½
Can Nat Ry 5s Dct	101⅛	101⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	110½	110½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	101¾	101⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	84¾
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	94¾	93½
Cen R R NJ gen 5s '87	111⅝	111⅝
Cen Steel 8s '41	125	125
Ches O 4½s A	96⅜	96¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99	99
Ches & O con 5s '39	100⅛	98⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	97	96¾
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	92	92
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	98¼	98
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78¾	78½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¾	69¼
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95	95
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	68⅛	67¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92⅜	92⅜
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	90	90
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	97	96½
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100¾	100
Chi & Nw 6's '36	108¼	108⅛
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Chi RI&P rg 4s '34	97	96¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94½	94½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99⅛	99⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94⅜	94⅜
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100	100
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	103¾	103¾
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97¼	97½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103¾	103¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108¾	108¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99¾	99¾
Colonial 6s	82¼	82⅛
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¼	101¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	91½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101½	101½
Cuba Cane Prod deb	31	30
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	64½	64
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	78½	78
Cuba RR 6s '36	83	83
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '31	101¾	101¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95¼	95
Des M Ft D ct 4s	30	30
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed 5s '40	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 6s '41	108	108
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94½	94½
Dold Packing 6s '42	71	71
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103	103
Elgin Joliet 1st	103¼	103
Erie cv 4s A '53	84⅛	84⅛
Erie 7s	95½	95½
Erie 5s '67	95½	94½
Erie gen lien	80¾	80¾
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	113¼	113¼
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	114¼	114¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	58	58
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Gen Cable 5½s '47	102	102
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	101
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	102
Gen Pub Sve 5½s '39	100¾	100¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	104½	104½
Gen Thent 6s	144	143
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	93⅜	93⅜
Gould Coupler 6s '40	81⅜	81⅜
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	111⅜	111⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97	96¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99½	99
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¼	71
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80¾	80¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Bell Te lrfg 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99½	99
Ind Limestone 6s '46	84½	84½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¼	99¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71½	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	69¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89	88¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100¼	100
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	102	102
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	100⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	88½	88
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93¾	93½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	125¾	125⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97	96¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105⅛	105
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅞	102½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅞	99⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	84	82
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100½	100½
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	99⅛	99⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	123	123
Long Island deb 5s '37	100	100
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	65½	65½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53	52¾
McCrory 5½s '41	100	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	100⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	100¼	100¼
Minn St P & SSM 6s '46	107¾	107¾
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	86¼	86¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101⅞	101⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79	79
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	100
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99½	99½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	100
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	103
Montana Power 5s A '62	100½	100½
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	94½	94½
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	97	97
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	80⅞	80⅞
Morris & Essex 4½s	97⅞	97½
Murray Body 6½s '34	94	94
Morris & Essex 5s	105	105
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	27¾	27¾
N E T & T 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91	90⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	102	102
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98	98
NYC M C col 3½s '98	78½	78½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	95¾	95½
N Y Chi & StL 5½s '74	107¾	107½
N Y Chi & StL 6s '32	102⅛	102⅛
N Y Edison 5s '44	104½	104½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	78½	78½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92¾	92¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	125	124¾
NY & Pich Gas 6s '52	105	105
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¾	107¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106⅞
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	71½	71½
Norf & W con 4s '96	92½	92½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5s C ct	96¼	96¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66	66
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	90	90
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112½	112
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	100¾
Nor State Pow 6s B '41	105¼	105¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101¼	101¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104½	104½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88⅝	88⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Pan-Am Pet &T 6s '40	97	97
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	82	82
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	73	71½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99½	98⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108½	108¼
Penn R R 4½s D	94⅝	94½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86¾	86¾
Pere Marq 4½s	97¼	95
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¼	95
Phill Co 5s '67	100	99¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99½	99½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	104¾	102
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¾	94½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	81	81
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103¾	103¾
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	97⅞	97⅞
Pub Svc E & G 1970	97¾	97¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	95
Remington Rand 5½s '47	99⅞	99⅛
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95	95
Richfield Oil 6s	96	96
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¾	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98⅜	98⅜
Rever Brass 6s	103½	103½
St L & S F 4s A '50	90⅞	90⅜
St L & S F 4½s '78	92⅝	92⅛
St L & S F gen 5s	100½	100½
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¼	102
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87½	87½
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97	97
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	68¾	68¾
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58	58
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72½	72
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66	65¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95	95
Shell Union 5s '47	97¼	97⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	64	63½
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100¾	100⅜
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104	103¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	99⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98¼	98⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96¼
Smith A. O. 6½s '33	102½	102½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅜	103¼
Solway 5s	96	96
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	91⅞
So Pac 4's '68	96⅝	96⅜
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99½	99
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97½	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¾	90½
So Ry con 5s '94	108⅞	108¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	115	114⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	121½	121
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	104½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102½	102½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	106⅞	106⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49⅞	49⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	103⅛	103
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	96	96
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¼	103¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	101¾	101⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	88⅝	88⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	86⅞	86
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100⅜
Utah Lt & Tract 5s '44	94¼	94¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¼	100
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	92	91½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	87⅝	87½
Va Ry 5s '62	104	104
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Va & S'west con 5s '58	100	100
Wabash 4½s '78..4	92¾	92½
Wabash 5s B '76	100	100
Wabash 5½s '75	104	103¾
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	104	103½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	107⅞	107¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104¾	104¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¼	104¼
Western Electric 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	83	82½
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	91½	91½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	96¾	96¾
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90¼	90⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¾	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	80¼	80¼
White Sew Mach 6s '40	85	85
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	35	35
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101⅝	101⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅞	101⅜
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	81	80½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr29	Apr28
3½s '47	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.2
1st 4¼s '47	101.13	101.13	101.12	101.12	101.13
4th 4¼s '38	101.25	101.26	101.23	101.23	
US 3⅛s '43	100.12	100.12	100.12	100.12	100.12
US 3⅛s '47	100.12	100.14	100.12	100.13	100.12
US 3⅛s '56	104.22	104.22	104.22	104.22	
US 4s '54	107.8	107.8	107.6	107.6	107.8
US 4½s '52	111.9	111.12	111.9	111.10	111.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86¼	86⅛
Adriatic El 7s '52	98¼	98¼
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	77	77
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	79¼	79¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	83½	83½
Antioquia 7s B '45	80¼	80¼
Argentine 5½s '62	92	91½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅞	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¾	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¾	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¼	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	98½
Australia 4½s '57	82½	82
Australia 5s '55	90½	90½
Australia 5s '57	90¼	90
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	103¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89	89
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95¾	94⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¼	112
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅛	115⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	92	90¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	92½	92½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92⅜	92⅜
Bogota (City)(8s '45	98¾	98¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	80¾	79⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	84⅜	83¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	98½	98¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89	88¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	83	82¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	82	82
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100⅞	100
Brazil (US) 8s '41	99½	99⅛
Bremen 7s '35	102½	102⅛
Brisbane 5s '58	82½	82⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	82½	81⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104⅞	103¾
Can (Dom) 5½s	108¾	108¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89	88½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94¾	94¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98½	98½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91½	91¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91½	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91¼	91¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91½	91¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¼	101
Chilean Loan 7s	93¾	93¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	76	76
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	80	80
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	77½	77½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	90½	90½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97½	97½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	97½	97½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	88	88
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	78¼	78
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91½	91⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅜	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	104¾
Deutsche Bk 6½s '32	99⅞	99¾
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Dutch E I 6s '47	102	102
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Duke Power 6s	105¼	105
Estonia Bank 7s '67	82½	82
Est RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96½	96½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100½
Finmerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅞	107¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅜	103⅜
French (Rep) 7s	117⅝	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122¼	122¼
German 7s '49	108⅛	108
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89½	89½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85¼	85¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	85	84½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94¾	94½
Germ G E 6s '48	95	94½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100	100
Germ G E 7s '45	103½	103½
Graz 8s '54	99¾	99⅝
Greek 6s '68	86	85¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93⅞	93⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102	102
Hungary Mun 7s '46	91	91
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88	88
Irish Free State 5s '60	97¾	97¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96	96
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96	96
Italy (King) '51	98¾	98⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95¾	95¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
ap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96¾	96¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	104⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	82¾	82¾
Karstadt 6s '43	78	78
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98⅞	98½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100	99½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	97¼	97¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	101	100¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¼	90¾
Minas 6½s '58	76	75
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100½	100½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104¼	104¼
New So Wales 5s '58	86½	86½
Nor Ger Lloyd 6s '47	92	91½
Norway (King) 6s '63	98⅝	98⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅛	103
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91½	91½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98	98
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¾	100½
Paris-Lyons Mcd 6s '58	103	102¾
Paris-Lyons int gtf 7s '58	104⅛	104⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101¾	101⅝
Peru 6s '60	100	100
Peru 6s '61	79¼	79
Peru 7s '59	80⅜	80⅜
Poland 6s '40	95	94½
Poland 7s '47	79½	78
Poland 7s '47	85¼	84⅝
Poland 8s '50	94	94
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	92	92
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106	106
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	101½	100⅞
Queensl'd (State) 7½s '41	108	108
Rhine West '53 ww	88½	88
Rhine West '53 xw	97½	97½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89¾	89¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	97½	97½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	80½	79¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	75⅝	75½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	83	83
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	100	100
Ruhr 6s	86¾	86¾
Royal Dutch 4s	89½	89
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93⅞	93⅞
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	90	90
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	76¾	76¼
Sao Paulo (Sate) 8s '36	102	101⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	99	98
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	92¼	92
Saxon State 6½s '46	91⅝	91⅝
Saxon State 7s '45	96	95¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	84½	84¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96⅛	95¼
Shinvetsu El Pow 6½s '52	90½	90¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	106½	106½
Silesia (Prov)) 7s '58	103½	103½
Soissons (City))) 6s '36	104½	104⅛
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	108	107⅞
Swiss Confed 8s '40	104⅜	104⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	90½	90½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	99¼	99⅛
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100⅛	100⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	91¼	91
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89	88¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	99⅞	99⅞
Ujugawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	104⅝	104½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100¼	100¼
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	89½	89½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	98⅛	98
Uruguay (Rep)) 6s '60	86½	86½
Vienna 6s '52	94¾	94¾
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	80¼	78⅞
Warsaw 7s '58	85½	85½
Westphalia El 6s '53		

MANY CONCERNS SHOW INCREASE IN INCOME FOR FIRST QUARTER

In spite of the fact that the 112 industrial, utility and railroad corporations so far reporting, showed a decrease in net income for the first quarter from the similar period of 1929, amounting to 16.6 per cent, some 29 large companies, many of them leaders in their industries, were able to report a gain for the quarter of 16.2 per cent, the individual figures showing a wide range of increases.

The list of concerns, prepared by the Standard Statistics Company, of New York follows:

	First Quarter 1930	1929	P. C. Gain in 1930
Amer. Chicle Co	$475,172	$466,347	1.8
Bickford's, Inc.	180,251	125,463	43.7
Comwlth. Edison	5,120,366	4,941,782	3.7
Cons. Film Indus.	667,158	576,352	15.7
Cream of Wheat	539,698	479,958	10.6
Curtis Publishing	6,533,142	5,752,491	13.6
Duplan Silk Corp.	376,943	339,640	11.0
Freeport Texas	1,007,784	737,037	36.7
General Electric	15,042,522	14,505,986	3.7
Gen. Railway Sig.	511,319	314,331	62.7
Gleaner Comb. Har	2,293,334	1,410,831	62.5
Gould Coupler	224,036	56,649	295.5
Hock'g Val. Ry. Co.	1,010,320	571,014	77.0
Hud. & Man. R. R.	574,712	543,728	5.7
Interlake Iron Crp.	764,906	501,680	52.5
Kimberly-Clark	684,732	554,773	23.4
Mathieson Alkali	541,946	506,675	7.0
Nat. Air Transport	127,268	120,626	5.5
Otis Elevator	1,759,443	1,692,506	4.0
Param-Fam-Lasky.	4,800,000	2,565,000	87.2
Peo. Gas Lt. & Ck.	1,768,726	1,687,963	4.8
Pb. S. Co. N. Ill.	2,308,192	2,081,479	13.8
Sheffield Steel	297,531	191,522	55.3
Symington Co.	165,458	68,570	141.3
United Fruit Co.	3,800,000	3,700,000	2.7
Waldorf System	321,538	277,638	15.8
Wesson O. & S.	688,882	543,992	26.6
White Rk. Min. Sp.	257,132	217,146	18.4

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4	4 %
Commercial paper	4	@4½ 3¾@4
Customers' loans	5	@5½ 4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4	@4½ 4 @4¼
Four to six months	4¼@4½	4¼@4½

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	42½c	42½c
Bar silver in London	19½d	19½d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¼d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$90,000,000	$1,549,000,000
Year ago today	82,000,000	1,318,000,000
Balances	33,000,000	213,000,000
Year ago today	33,000,000	133,000,000
F R bank credit	28,646,293	183,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3 @2⅞
60 days	3 @2⅞
90 days	3 @2⅞
4 months	3⅛@3
5 months	3¼@3⅛
6 months	3¼@3⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	5½
New York	3½	London	3½
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	4½	Helsingfors	6½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Prague	5
Athens	8	Rome

New York Curb

(Continued from Page 15)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
4	Shenandoah pf	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
110	Smith O A	240¼	238¼	238¼
4	South Coast	12¼	12	12
1	South Cal Ed C pf	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	So Colo Pow A	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Southern Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7	Southland Royalty	14⅞	12⅞	14¼
1	Southwest Dairy	8	8	8
2	Southwest nGs Ut	18¾	17¾	18¾
1	Span & Gen rets	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Stand Cap & Seal	36	36	36
6	Stand Motors	3	2⅞	3
15	Stand Oil Ind	56⅝	56½	56½
3	Stand Oil Ky	38⅜	37½	38⅛
150	Stand Pow & Lt pf	104	104	104
125	Stand Screw	135	135	135
1	Steinite Radio	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3	Stein Cosmetics	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞
1	Sterchi Bros	12½	12½	12½
5	Stutz Mot Car Am	3	2⅞	2⅞
3	Sun Invest	19½	19½	19½
2	Sunray Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Swift & Co	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
	T			
1	Tampa El	86	86	86
6	Tech nicolor Inc	70¼	69½	70
2	Teck Hugh Gold	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
2	Thermoid Co	26¼	25⅞	26¼
9	Thatcher Secur Corp	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
5	Transamer Corp	45¼	45	45¼
1	Transcont Air Tr	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Trans Lux D Pic A	11	11	11
2	Tri Utilities	53½	53½	53½
2	Tri Utilities pf	48	48	48
1	Trunz Pork Stores	24¾	24¾	24¾
	U			
1	Ulen & Co	20	20	20
2	Ungerleider Fin	32	31⅝	32
2	Unjon Nat Gas Can	33	33	33
2	United Corp war	29¼	28⅝	29¼
5	United Dry Dock	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	United Gas pf	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
13	United Founders	36	35⅝	35¾
5	United Gas	39½	39¼	39⅜
10	United Gas new	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
47	Un Lt & Pow A	51⅜	50¼	51
3	Un Lt & Pow cv pf	113¼	111¾	111¾
1	Un Gas new war	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2	U S & Overseas Corp	20⅜	20	20
1	U S & Int Sec 3 pd	71¼	71¼	71¼
1	U S Dairy Prod A	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
2	U S Dairy Prod B	25¼	25¼	25¼
5	U S Elec Pow	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
1	U S Foil B	22	22	22
6	U S Lines pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	U S Radiator	52	52	52
2	United Verde Ext	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1	Univer Pictures	21½	21½	21½
2	Utility Equities	19⅜	19	19⅜
13	Util Pow & Lt	23½	23½	23½
3	Util P & Lt B ctf	60½	58⅛	60½
1	Utility & Indus	19⅞	19⅞	19
	V			
4	Vacuum Oil	95⅞	94½	95
21	Veeder Root	42½	42½	42½
2	Venezuelan Pet	3½	3¼	3¼
	W			
5	Walker Mines	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
2	Watson Co	3½	3⅜	3⅜
4	West Air Express	40	40	40
5	West Tab & Sta vtc	36¾	36¾	36¾
2	Wil-Low Cafet	12¾	12¾	12¾
	Y			
5	Y Oil & Gas	2	2	2

(DOMESTIC BONDS))
(Sales in $1000)

1	Alabama Pw 4½s '67	95½	95½	95½
4	Aluminum Co 5s '52	102	102	102
9	Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	98	98	98
1	Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '49	103½	103½	103½
74	Am & For Pw 5s 2030	88¼	87¾	88
15	Am G&E 5s '28	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
29	Am Roll M 5s '48	99⅝	99½	99⅝
42	Appalach Gas 6s '45	138⅛	137½	137½
5	Appalach Pw 5s '56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	Ark Pw & Lgt 5s '56	97½	97⅛	97½
5	Asso Elec 4½s '53	84½	84½	84½
5	Asso G&E 5s '58	83¾	83¾	83¾
3	Asso G&E 4½s C '49	81½	81½	81½
11	Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	100	99	99
4	Atl Prod & Stg 8s '49	2½	2¼	2½
1	Can Cement 5½s A '47	99½	99½	99½
20	Caterpillar T Co 5s '38	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20	Chi M & St P 4¾s '99	100½	100½	100½
48	Chi RS&Pac 4½s '60	100¼	10	0 100
6	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	78	78	78
6	Cities S Pw 5½s '52	90	89½	89½
1	Cleve Term Bldg 6s '41	96	96	96
1	Cnsmers Pw 5½s '58 n	97	97	97
1	Cont Gas&El 5s A '48	89¼	89¼	89¼
49	Crown Zeller 6s '40	98¼	98	98¼
1	Duquesne Gas 6s '45	97½	97½	97½
10	Dix G 6½s A 37 ww	90	89¾	89¾
2	East Ut Inv 5s A '54	82½	81¾	81¾
1	El Paso N G 6½s '38	108½	108½	108½
10	El Pow & L 5s 2030	4 91¾	91¾	91¾
5	Firestone Cot M 5s '48	91½	91¼	91¼
3	Firestone Tire 5s '42	95	95	95
18	Fla P & L 5s '54	90¼	90	90¼
1	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
14	Gen Bak 5½s '40	97	97	97
116	Gen Thuip Eq 6s '40	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
2	Hood Rub 7s '36	97	97	97
23	Houst Gulf G 6s A '43	89¾	88	88
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	93½	93½	93½
1	Ill Pw & L 5½s B '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Ind P & L 5s A '57	99½	99⅛	99½
45	Insull Util In 6s B '40	108⅞	108⅛	108⅜
2	Int Pow S 5s E '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Int Sec Am 5s '47	84½	84½	84½
2	Kans G&E 6s A 2022	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7	Kelvinator 6s '36 xw	91	91	91
5	Kop G & C 5s '47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Lac Gas 5½s D '60	100½	100½	100½
4	Leh PS 6s A 2026	104½	104½	104½
60	Mejico Edis 4½sD '68	97⅝	97½	97½
1	Mid States Pr 6½sA '45	76½	76½	76½
1	Miss Riv Fuel 6s'44xw	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
52	Mo Pac 5s H '80	100¼	10¼	100¼
1	Morris & Co 7½s '30	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Nat P&Lt 6sA2026	106½	105⅜	105⅜
3	Newberry J J 5½s'40	99	99	99
5	New Eng Gas&El 5s'47	92½	91	92⅛
1	NJ Pwr&Lt 5s '56	100	100	100
55	NY Pw&Lt 4½s'67	94	93⅝	94
112	Niag Shrs 5½s'50	103¼	103	103⅛
2	Nor Ind Pub S 5sC'66	102	102	102
2	Nor Ind P S 5s '69	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Ohio Riv Ed 5s'51	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	Oswego Riv Pow 6s'31	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Penn D&W 6s '49	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Penn Pub Ed 6s'50xw	103½	103½	103½
3	Pitts&WVa R 4½sC'60	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
5	Segal Lk 6½s'40	99½	99½	99½
2	San Ant P S 5s B'58	96¾	96¾	96¾
4	Shawing W&P 5sC'70	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	105	104¾	105
2	South Cal Ed 5s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
30	So Nat Gas 6s '44	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛
3	Staley Mfg 6s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Swift Co 5s '32	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7	Texas City Gas 5s '48	84¾	84½	84½
5	Tex P & Lt 5s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
15	Tex Gas Ut 6s '45	105	104½	105
25	Tri Util 5s '79	92¾	92¾	92¾
12	Ulen & Co 6s '44	91	91	91
1	Uni Am Inv 5s A '48	96½	96½	96½
2	Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	90½	90½	90½
3	Un Lt & Ry 5s A '52	101½	101⅜	101½
1	USRub 6½s '33	97½	97½	97½
1	US Rub 6½s '33	97½	97½	97½
3	US Rub 6½s '35	96¾	96¾	96¾
3	US Rub 6½s '35	96	96	96
35	Van Sweringen 6s '35	100	100	100
7	Virg Ry 4½s B '62	97⅛	96½	96½
6	Wabash Ry 5s D '80	100½	100½	100½
5	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	94	94	94
15	Wash Wat Pw 5s '60	102	101¾	102
2	Webster Mil 6½s '33	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3	W Tex Util 5s A '57	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
23	W Union 6s '60	103	103	103

FOREIGN BONDS

1	Buen Air Pr 7½s '47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Buen Air Pr 7s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Cauca Val 7s '48	82½	82½	82½
5	Buen Air Pr 6½s '61	95½	95½	95½
3	Cent Bk Ger 6s B '51	83½	83½	83½
7	Chile M Bk 6s '31	99¾	99½	99½
2	Con Priv Bk 5½s '37	89½	89½	89½
5	Cuba Rep 5½s '45	98	98	98
1	Danzig Port 6½s '52	84½	84½	84½
1	Finland RM Bk 6s '61	86¾	86¾	86¾
10	Gelsenkirchen 6s '34	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜
7	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60	95	95	95
1	Isotta Fras 7s '42 ww	88	88	88
7	It Sup P 6s A 63 ww	76½	76	76
1	Nippon El Pw 6½ '53	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	Ruhr G 6½ A '53	84¾	84½	84¾
1	Ruhr Hous 6½s '58	86	86	86
2	Sydney N S W 5½'55	90	90	90
32	Termi Elc 6½ '53	86⅛	85½	85¾
6	Un Indus 6½ '41	92⅜	92¼	92⅜

†Actual sales. *Ex-dilivdend. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

OTIS ELEVATOR FIRST QUARTER SALES GAIN

NEW YORK—W. D. Baldwin, chairman of Otis Elevator Company, at annual meeting, said that sales for the first quarter were somewhat higher than in the similar period of 1929. However, he declared, it was still too early to make a prediction as to the year's result. Inquiry for March and April, Mr. Baldwin continued, showed a decided better trend as compared with the preceding month.

Otis carried $50,000 000 of uncompleted business into 1930. Foreign sales since the beginning of the year have been running on about the same level as in 1929.

Stockholders approved the recommendation to make cumulative the preferred stock, which heretofore has been noncumulative.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

PART or full time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commission and generous bonus plan; write for full details. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford Conn., Dept. 3CS

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position projected, not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R W BIXBY INC. 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, investments, insurance. Personal attention given to management of apartments and business properties.
I. NEWTON DAVIDSON 1306 Waldheim Bldg.
Tel. Ha. 6807 Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

COHASSET, MASS.
FOR RENT—Charming home, completely furnished, large living room with fireplace, 5 master's rooms, sleeping porch, screened terrace; garage with 3 rooms and bath above; near beach and village; beautiful grounds, gardens, orchard, ravine with lovely trees between house and ocean, all conveniences; will consider selling. SAMUEL W. GREENE Jerusalem Road, Cohasset. Tel. Cohasset 0.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA., Argyle Court, 128 Argyle Road—Charming suburban apartment house, near Christian Science church; 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms, open fireplaces, Frigidaire. Phone Ardmore 1068.

BOSTON—3-room furnished apartment overlooking Fenway. Ken. 3538. 216 Hemenway Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 239-A Brooklyn Ave.—Lower duplex apartment, 6 rooms, bath, extra toilet, heat, hot water, garden, janitor service; newly decorated. PITTINGER, Lafayette 6360.

NEW YORK CITY, 127 W. 58th St. (5E)—Five large well furnished room apartment; five months, $150. Telephone Circle 4420.

NEW YORK CITY—Central; 2-room, kitchenette, fireplace, tiny roof; furnished or unfurnished; $55. Bryant 0423.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PLEASANT VIEW, CONCORD—$6.00 round trip from Christian Science church. Falmouth St. Boston, daily 9 a. m.; 7-pass. Packard. Phone Beacon 4309.

DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Successor to T. F. BEVANS
PAINTING DECORATING PAPERHANGING
21 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone Haymarket 1469 Res., Commonwealth 3790

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecomb 1772—New York City

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—For rent; second and third floor, front; about 880 square feet on each floor; owner uses first floor. THEO. F. SIEFERT, 1730 Chestnut St.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 10 E. 33rd, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Secretary-stenographer with some experience; good opportunity for advancement. E. D. LUTHER (personal), Room 417, 42 Church Street.

WOMAN, Christian Scientist preferred, as mother's helper; suburban home; $60 month. Write PAUL BROWN, 28 Beech St., Rutherford, New Jersey.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

CENTER MORICHES, Long Island—8-room furnished house on water, double garage, large lawn, abundant shade, all improvements; $1000 May to November. Z. L. FOSTER.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 12 Storer Avenue, 2nd floor—2-family house, 5 rooms, sun porch, bath, fireplace; garage; near station, Park section, Quackenbush. N. R. 1873-W.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, attractively furnished, all or part time, East 42nd, Murray Hill 4266. Reasonable.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate prices; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue Asbury Park, N. J
Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 162-J

THE MOUNT AIRY
in the beautiful Somerset Hills
Home atmosphere; 10 acres of attractive grounds; excellent table; reasonable rates.
C. A. NEARPASS, Manager
Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255

PERSONAL SERVICE

AGENT, responsible and experienced, will accept commissions of commercial or confidential nature for execution in this locality. Write H. T. MORSE, 217 Broadway, New York City.

STANDARD POWER & LIGHT

Report of Standard Power & Light Corporation and affiliated companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows consolidated net income after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, depletion, subsidiary dividends, etc., of $8,581,942. Balance after dividend requirements on the preferred stock was $7,472,033, equal to $4.24 a share on the 1,760,000 shares of common stock.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Coals for money today were 54½; De Beers 9; Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 19 11-16d. an ounce. Money was 2 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2 5-16 per cent; three months 2 7-16 per cent.

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REAL ESTATE

CORNER house, new, 6 rooms and bath, also toilet on first floor, Petro oil burner, hot water heater; garage; plot 50x100. R. CARLSON, 419 Allen Street, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE, Wyoming—2200 acres cattle, sheep or dairy ranch; near Big Horn Mountain dude ranches; 300 acres irrigated, in good going condition; price $60,000, one-third down, balance 5%. Write Box 135, Clearmont, Wyoming.

MAINE—A delightful seashore home, overlooking harbor and Isle of Shoals; 150-ft. ocean frontage, lovely grounds, beautiful trees and shrubbery; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, broad verandas; garage; $13,500. EDITH L. SMITH, 60 E. 42nd St., New York City. Tel. M. H. 7080.

PALISADES PARK, N. J., Vicinity Leonia—Desirable modern home, practically new, for sale or rent to right party, with option of buying; 8 large rooms completely furnished living room large enough for studio; garage; reasonable; easy commuting, one hour from city; plot 60x125. Telephone for appointment Rhinelander 1902.

PROPERTY, private frontage on Lake Ontario at Port Credit, 12 miles from Toronto, 100x300 ft., well wooded; modern house, 10 large rooms, hardwood floors, cement basement, hot-water heat; $13,500. MISS CRANE, 40 Bloor Street W., Toronto, Ontario.

WHEN SEEKING OR SELLING
Westchester County Real Estate
THE *HOMELAND* CO.
18 and 20 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.
Most convenient office will be found in the Phone Book.

RESORTS

KATHMERE INN, Sound Beach, Conn.—"Delightful and Different," a family inn directly on Long Island Sound; a fine place for a business man who can attend business in the daytime and be with his family nights and Sundays; 50 minutes from New York; express trains.

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA
REST HOME IN FRUIT BELT
GARDEN OF CANADA
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study, beautiful scenery, lovely country home; also permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, MADISON AVE., 193—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, BATH, SUITABLE 2 OR 3; SPLENDID FOOD.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in Select Homes
504 W 112th St. N. Y. C. Cath. 9549.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph Street—Large pleasant front room, privileges; also small room. Tel. Copley 4666-J. (MRS. PERRY).

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 343 Marlborough Road (Apt. 1)—Comfortable room in private apartment; no other roomers. Near B. M. T. Station. KATZ.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel services, restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERRY, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 515 West 110th St., Apt. 12-D—Beautiful sunny studio room; quiet environment; modern apartment; $15. Phone Cathedral 4104.

N. Y. C., 503 West 121st—Pleasant double room, suitable couple; kitchen, laundry privilege; reasonable. DAVIS, Cathedral 6810.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN travel Brooklyn; non-competitive electrical specialties; commission; good opportunity; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, first class, 38, Protestant, married, 15 years' experience driving on high-grade cars; 6 years in last place; very best references; keeps car in excellent condition. MCKNIGHT, Regent 8917-W after 6 p. m. (Boston).

COMPANION-ATTENDANT position desired by experienced man (32 years), single; references exchanged. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED gardener would like to get work in the city or in country. M-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TORONTO, ONT.—Youth, with athletic ambitions, desires outdoor employment; view physical development. ANDY JOHNSTON, 31 Enderby Rd. Grover 7359.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, experienced middle-aged woman with business experience wishes position as attendant or companion in city or country; preferred. Box M-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY unencumbered, experienced nursery-governess, supervising housekeeper offers loyal services. JACOB, 3436 Broadway, N. Y. C.

NURSE experienced, would take care of baby; Christian preferred; references of Mrs. C. DOROTHY, 325 34th St., Union City, New Jersey.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY—Efficient, rapid; excellent references. Box Z-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN chauffeur companion, well educated, refined; free to go anywhere; has New York and New Jersey licenses. Apt. 5, 164 No. Oraton Parkway, East Orange, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM—Diction, Pantomime, broadcasting "Cello" in "As You Like It" Thursdays, WABC, Flanders Hotel, Bryant 8570, N.Y.C.

EXPERIENCED teacher of English (A. M. Columbia University) prepares for college board examinations, also special or general lessons in English. C-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HIGH SCHOOL teacher wishes tutoring afternoons; English, history, grammar school subjects; Boston. F-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—3 to 6 rooms housekeeping; private house; no lease; every convenience; fine location. 96 Locust Ave. N. R. 2758.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—Large living room, Murphy bed, dinette, kitchenette, bath, modern, Frigidaire; convenient transportation. Phone Sherwood 8575.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Will share 3-room apartment with gentleman; all improvements; reasonable. Box S-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

The best of the New Books and old favorites too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of

ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

LONDON

(To Help You)

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Metcalf 8518.

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Men's Apparel
Results prove Readers of The Christian Science Monitor appreciate our Stores. Stocks and Service.
Our Motto: "THE LATEST AND BEST"
TWO STORES } 183 DUNDAS ST. / 384 RICHMOND ST.

The Hunt Plumbing Co.
Plumbing and Steam Heating
Jobbing a Specialty
Head Office and Show Rooms
533 Richmond St. at Kent St.
Opposite Christian Science church
Phone Metcalf 1213

Jackson
CLEANER AND DYER
Cleaners of Recognized Ability
PLANT AND OFFICE:
Richmond Street at Pall Mall
3 Phones 3 Deliveries

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

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London ✓ Toronto ✓ Hamilton ✓ Windsor ✓ St. Catherines ✓ Brantford ✓ Sarnia ✓ Chatham ✓ Stratford ✓ Guelph ✓ Woodstock ✓ North Bay ✓ Peterboro ✓ Elmira ✓ Lucknow ✓ Forest ✓ Cayuga ✓ Cargill ✓ Fergus.

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None Better Anywhere
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HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
285 Wortley Road at Briscoe Street
Phone Met. 2131

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Martin Senour 100% Pure Paint and Varnishes, Builders' Hardware, Household Hardware, Cutlery, Aluminumware
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ART WILKES
Tire Headquarters
Prompt Delivering
MONARCH BATTERIES
354 Wellington Met. 2334

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
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In Fact, a Real Grocery
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HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

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SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
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We Specialize in Roofing
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Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired
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Ladies' Hair Dressing
Nestle Circuline Permanent Waving
Naturelle Permanent Waving
Jackson Bldg., 239 Slater St. Tel. Queen 3138

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

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CANADA

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Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.
London, Ont.—Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand; Railway News Stand, Canadian National Railways Depot.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Savein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 8 Queen St., West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1550 Danforth Ave.
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Drapers, Furnishers, Outfitters
HIGH ROAD LEYTONSTONE

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Licensed by Ministry of Health for Pasteurised and Grade A Milk
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Queen's Road, Bristol 'Phone 3370

Cantilever Shoe
The Messingham Shoe Stores
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63 Queen's Road, CLIFTON
40 Regent Street
94 Whiteladies Rd., REDLAND

LEATHER GOODS
BRACHER'S
North Street (Stokes Croft)
40 Queens Road, Clifton
53 Gloucester Road
66 & 68 Bedminster Parade, Bristol
and The Hayes, Cardiff, and Water Street, Port Talbot

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PIANOS—GRAMOPHONES
PORTABLE WIRELESS SETS, MUSIC.
We have a complete stock of His Master's Voice and Columbia Records
66, PARK STREET, BRISTOL

Popular Spring and Summer Nmbers
Advance Styles, specially priced
in Coats, Costumes, Two and Three-Piece Suits, Gowns for all occasions, Silk and Leather Macs. Up-to-the-minute Millinery. Furs. Lingerie.
DOROTHY BELLAMY
13 Bridge St., Bristol Bridge. Phone 9309

COVENTRY & JEFFS LTD.
MOTOR AGENTS
Refuge Assurance Buildings
Baldwin Street, Bristol
For Motor Cars and Vehicles and all pertaining to them.

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CUT GLASS
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REMOVALS
Any Distance—Personally Supervised
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36 Stanley Road, Redland. Tel. 2705
COAL—Any Quantity

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Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
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Commercial Rd. (Phone 5000) Avenue Rd.

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Intending Residents Requiring Building Sites in
BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT
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ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS
Hampshire House, The Square. Phone 2063

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PRIVATE HOTEL
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Moderate terms. Comfortable and under Personal Supervision of Proprietress.
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SATIN MAROCAIN
Navy & black only. 38". 4/11 yard.

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THE reward for usefulness is greater opportunity for usefulness.—SHAFTU.

Odds and Ends

France's First Newspaper

France's first newspaper, La Gazette de France, published in 1631, originated as a advertising medium, supplementing the work of bureaus where articles were listed for sale.

Italy Going Dry?

During the dictatorship of Mussolini, 40,000 bars and wine shops have been closed in Italy, 8700 being abolished in 1929.

Xylose

Xylose, a form of sugar discovered in 1886, and costing $100 a pound to produce, can now be made from straw and cottonseed at a cost of about 5 cents a pound.

Old Bills

Almost $1,500,000,000 in the old large size paper money has not yet been turned in to the United States Treasury for exchange, about $60,000,000 of this amount being in one-dollar bills.

Rumanian Suffrage

For the first time in history, Rumanian women voted this spring in the city and town elections.

Stainless Steel

Stainless steel was invented in 1916 by a cutlery worker in Sheffield, Eng.

Scrapping Automobiles

In the last 10 years, 15,000,000 automobiles have been scrapped, their total cost amounting to more than $12,000,000,000.

ALL IN THE FAMILY

Speaking of father and son contests—Norman Oakwood defeated his father in the race for Mayor in Oakwood, Ill.

A Word a Day

Iota

"Iota" (Anglicized form of ἰῶτα) is the name of the ninth and smallest letter of the Greek alphabet; and because it took so little effort to make the character ι (i) the word has come to be applied to express "a very small quantity or degree."

Our word "jot," with virtually the same meaning, is derived from the same root, which, in turn, may be traced to the Hebrew *yod*, the name of the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet (corresponding to our "y"), whence come also the Dutch *jot*, and the Spanish and Italian *jota*.

I-o'-ta is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* hard as in ice, *o* as in old, *a* as in sofa.

"They never depart an iota from the authentic formulas of tyranny and usurpation." (Burke.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

London Opinion: White ink to be used with black blotting paper has now appeared. There is really nothing new about this. For years black blotting paper has been provided in our post offices.

Arkansas Gazette: There was very little singing in the Middle Ages, which, as we remember, were the years when there weren't any bathtubs.

Los Angeles Times: America is basically sound, says Roger Babson. Having listened over the radio, others of us are gradually coming to think the same way about it.

San Francisco Chronicle: The chap who needs a club to select his monthly book must have an awful time in a cafeteria.

Portland News: The only thing that does not become smaller when it is contracted is a debt.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Roman Numerals Puzzle:

Cane, leaf, inch, link, clip, vine.

In Lighter Vein

Try It This Season

Native: "How is it that you were able to visit Paris in two days?"

The American: "My daughter visited the monuments and the museums, my wife the stores, while I visited the theaters and cafés."

Plausible

Professor: "Are you able to tell what are the effects of heat and cold?"

Student: "The heat expands and cold contracts."

Professor: "Good. Give me an example."

Student: "In summer the days are long and in winter they are short."

Business Genius

"I tell you I am giving you at least 100 marks if I sell the carpet for 300 marks."

"Then give me 50 marks and keep the carpet."—*Svenska Dagblat.*

Ask Their Parents

"Ninety-nine per cent of college students are journalists."

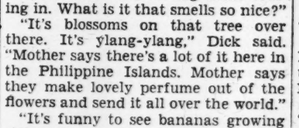
"Explain yourself."

"Well, that is, they write for money."

Not Passing It!

"We are now passing the only genuine American ice cream parlor in Paris," explained the guide.

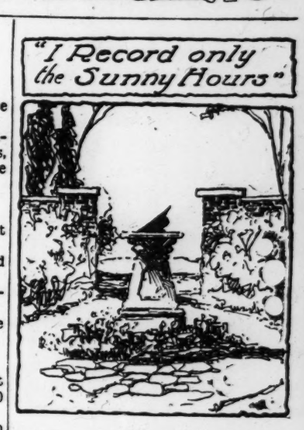
"We are not!" chorused three girl tourists.



Passing Show

Teacher: "Now, boys, tell me, what would you do for your mother if you were able?"

Freddy: "I would like to wash her face and send her to school."



'A Lending Toyshop

(Children's Newspaper)

Madrid

APART of the Retiro Gardens has been furnished with a children's library and with a magical toyshop. We say "magical" because a toyshop where there is nothing to pay has always figured in our dreams of Fairyland. It would be as good as the chocolate house with the toffee roof which so enchanted Hansel and Gretel.

The toyshop in the Children's Corner of the Retiro Gardens does expect you to return the playthings before you go home, but what does it matter? You can come and borrow them again tomorrow.

There are no sad little groups of ragged children watching more fortunate children at their play. Everybody is playing.

It is such an excellent idea, and must be such a help to mothers and nurses, that everyone will ask why no one has thought of it before. From the Lending Library to the Lending Toyshop seems such a little step.

The nurseries of the world will salute Spain for taking this step. We have often dreamed of a Castle in Spain; here is one indeed for our little folk.

The Children's Corner

A Philippine Skating-Party

JACK and Mary stood by the step of the big army daugherty struggling to keep smiling faces, though sober feelings would persist in coming.

Dick was going away to live in Manila for a while.

"You've been here such a little while," Mary said.

"And we had such fun together," Jack added.

"But we have to go," Dick told them. "My Daddy is going to have a de-tail in Manila, and when an officer is going to have a de-tail in any place he has to go there and get it."

"I know," Mary said. "Father says that's the way it is in the army." Then, after a pause, "You have to go where you are sent."

"It's always so in a reg-i-ment," Jack added.

"Why you made a verse, Jackie," Mary told him gleefully, forgetting to look sober.

"You made the first part of it," Jack said.

"But I didn't know it was going to be a verse, so you made it."

"There's my Daddy," Dick broke in. "Now we'll have to go. But you can come to see me in Manila."

"Oh, yes! and that will be fun," Jack and Mary chorused, and smiles had come out ahead as the army wagon rolled away.

Not many days later the three little children were standing together on the balcony of Dick's new home in Manila.

"There are lots of things to see here," Mary said, "even if you can't see the ocean and the big boats coming in. What is it that smells so nice?"

"It's blossoms on that tree over there. It's ylang-ylang," Dick said. "Mother says there's a lot of it here in the Philippine Islands. Mother says they make lovely perfume out of the flowers and send it all over the world."

"It's funny to see bananas growing right here by the railing," Jack said, reaching out and stroking the long glossy leaves. "When you want one you can reach right out and get one. It's funny to see them growing bottom side up! What are those pretty pink flowers down there?"

"Why, don't you know, Jackie? That's cadina-de-amor. Mother says that means 'a chain of love.' I'd like a chain like that color."

"Why, you have one, Mary. Your coral beads are just that color. Don't you—oh, what is Pedro going to do?" The house boy had appeared in the long sala back of them and had moved the chairs and tables, then after placing a soft cloth on the floor under his feet, he gave a little spring and slid the whole length of the long room, on the dark, shining boards.

"He's going to polish the floors," Dick explained. "He does that every day. The floor is ma-hog-any, Mother says."

"Ma-hog-any?" Mary cried in astonishment. "I thought only pianos and tables were made out of ma-hog-any."

The three children watched with great interest as Pedro continued to polish, always giving a little push with his foot and sliding the length of the long room.

"Why! It's like skating," Jack cried.

"Oh, I wish he would let us help," Mary exclaimed. "We could have a skating party right here in the Philippine Islands, where there never, never is any snow, or any ice—'cept in the ice box."

"Ninos (little ones) want to help?" the good-natured muchacho asked.

"Oh, yes!" they all cried delightedly.

"May we?"

"Si, you help," and he disappeared, to return with other soft cloths, one for each child, showing them how they were to stand on the cloth and slide.

"These are funny skates," Jack said, as Pedro gave him a little push to help his start, then away he slid almost the length of the long room.

Next came Dick, and then it was Mary's turn. Off she went, laughing merrily.

Soon they all learned to balance alone and each selected a board for his own slide, gliding back and forth with shouts of laughter until they could almost see their faces reflected in the shining boards.

"One, two, three and away we go," cried Dick.

"We can skate without ice or snow," Jack called.

"There, Jackie," Mary exclaimed, "you made another verse."

"That's so!" Jack cried. "Dick and I made it together. Now it's your turn to make the rest of the verse, Mary."

Mary thought hard for a moment. "I'll shut my eyes the way Mother does when she is thinking up verses for us," she said. After a moment she opened her eyes, laughing gleefully.

"All ready! Dick say yours, then Jack, and then I'll say mine," she said. So this is the way their little skating song ran:

Dick: "One, two, three, and away we go."

Jack: "We can skate without ice or snow."

Mary: "On a big ma-hog-ny pond, ho! ho!

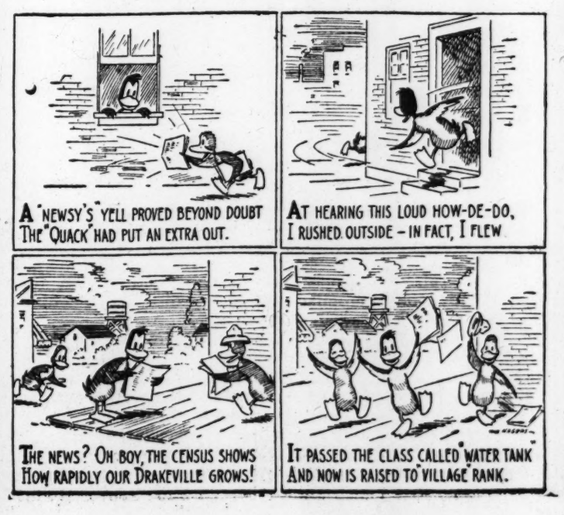
"All in the Philippine Islands—oh!"

Back and forth, back and forth they went across their shining mahogany pond, chanting their skating song, and mingling with it many a peal of happy laughter.

With three such merry little helpers, the work was soon finished, the dark boards shining with a wonderful brightness.

When the luncheon hour came the bright-faced little skaters needed no second call. They were as hungry and as happy as if they had been throwing real snowballs, or skating on an ice pond in the States instead of a mahogany pond, "All in the Phillipine Islands, oh!"

The Adventures of Waddles


A "NEWSY'S" YELL PROVED BEYOND DOUBT THE "QUACK" HAD PUT AN EXTRA OUT.
AT HEARING THIS LOUD HOW-DE-DO, I RUSHED OUTSIDE - IN FACT, I FLEW
THE NEWS? OH BOY, THE CENSUS SHOWS HOW RAPIDLY OUR DRAKEVILLE GROWS!
IT PASSED THE CLASS CALLED WATER TANK AND NOW IS RAISED TO VILLAGE RANK.

Double Acrostic

By writing the names of the six objects in the proper order in the spaces, the first or initial letters, and the fourth letters, reading downward, will spell the name of a famous person.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Prophets With Honor

A SHOWER of ticker tape streamed from the skyscrapers of Broadway today and the American delegates to the London naval conference knew that they were home.

What a symbolic scene was this welcome! What an appropriate and prophetic event was this peace-time tribute to these heroes of a new day—heroes not of war, but of peace; heroes not of the destructive battlefield, but of constructive diplomacy.

The victories of peace are beginning to have their appeal, and the statesmen of peace are the heroes of a new day. Such statesmen are Secretary Stimson, Senator Robinson, Senator Reed, Secretary Adams and Mr. Morrow, who, returning to the United States, receive this token of nation-wide esteem and enthusiasm, and such statesmen are Ambassador Dawes and Ambassador Gibson, who, continuing in their posts abroad, are recipients of this same esteem and this same enthusiasm.

This delegation has distinguished itself and its nation at London, and with its colleagues from Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy has won a vast victory in the interests of international peace.

Truly it can be said that these statesmen are prophets not without honor in their own land.

After the Whirlwind, What?

WHEN the United States Senate has reached a decision on the appointment of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court, it will be interesting to see with what alacrity, if any, this same deliberative body moves to clarify the subject on which Judge Parker's judgment first was called into question, the validity of the so-called "yellow dog" labor contract. A step toward this end has been taken in the action of a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee to bring before the Senate an anti-injunction bill to end the enforcement of this type of contract.

While action on the President's nomination for the Supreme Court will be significant, it will not enact any law which that court may apply to cases. It will be a quasi-executive action rather than legislative. If Congress actually wishes to keep the federal courts from intruding into legislative domains, what better way could it take than to act legislatively upon questions in this domain before litigation compels the courts to pass upon them unguided?

Immediately someone may object, "but that means more laws, and there are too many laws already." Perhaps, but while this objection may hold against a multiplication of trivial regulations it hardly applies against such fundamental decisions as whether a form of employment which precludes collective bargaining is consistent with public policy. A few laws well made furnish the best surety against an excess of laws poorly made.

Surely, too, it would be more desirable for the Senate to exercise the legislative functions for which it was established than to have it become primarily a grand jury for holding the Nation's political inquiries, a board of censorship for its treaties and a kind of electoral college for the selection of its Supreme Court justices.

There is, of course, the possibility, as the cynically inclined may suggest, that even if Congress should act, its action might be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard recently criticized the court for invalidating many actions of state legislatures. One also recalls, of course, the divided vote by which the Supreme Bench held the first federal income tax law invalid and so put the sponsors of the measure to the task of amending the Constitution. But that was many years ago, and a perusal of the cases since will show that in most lines the court has given the benefit of the doubt to any affirmative action Congress has chosen to take on constitutional subjects.

If lawmakers will be more specific in their meaning when they draft important legislation and will come to a conclusion more promptly when questions of public policy arise, there will be less occasion, in other fields as well as in labor relations, for federal courts to hand down semi-legislative enactments in the guise of judicial decisions. Uncertainty as to whether a certain merger violates the anti-trust law arises largely from the vague broadness of the words, "contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade." Improvement of public utility regulation waits upon a more definite statement of what shall be the rate base. Senator Couzens' bill for federal regulation of interstate communications raises the question whether Congress will act before the wires become so tangled as to drag this subject into the courts.

If the courts do intervene to save some portion of the Constitution from being circumvented or violated, should they not be thanked for the service? If public opinion actually favors a change from the courses outlined in the Constitution there is a prescribed method of amendment. It is unfortunate if apathy is allowed to stand in the way of such meritorious amendments as that sponsored by Senator Norris to inaugurate the new President and the new Congress more quickly after an election. If the Constitution can be improved, let it be improved. The Supreme Court has not yet declared any amendment unconstitutional.

The Swiss Vote to Curb Liquor

SWITZERLAND, by popular vote, has recently made a notable advance toward liquor restriction and temperance. The question submitted to the people in the referendum of April 6 was whether the liquor laws should be revised in the direction of increased governmental control and stringent curtailment of the rights which fruit growers have long enjoyed to distill and sell alcohol without the payment of any tax.

The situation was serious. Prices of wine and beer rose, while the prices of spirits fell. Indeed, a liter of the latter cost less than did a liter of wine. Switzerland's per capita consumption of spirits was as high as in any other European country.

Under the new laws the rights of the fruit grower are seriously curtailed. The farmer may distill, but he may sell only to the Government. After fifteen years he will need a special license. Nor is the Government to be a willing purchaser. It is to make an effort to encourage the raising of fruits for deserts and for jam rather than for alcohol, with the confident expectation that the grower will obtain higher prices for his product. The Government for the time being is to pay a part of the costs of transporting the fruit. Increased taxation and profits which may accrue from Government sales are expected to make considerable sums available for transportation subsidies and other purposes.

The large margin by which the laws carried was surprising. Eighty per cent of the electorate went to the polls. Seventeen cantons were in favor and only five opposed. Four hundred and eighty-two thousand persons voted for the bill and 317,000 against. Considering the extent to which the liquor traffic is being regulated in other countries, one might be inclined to say that Switzerland has made a hesitant and unimportant step forward. Considering the situation in Switzerland, however—the ingrained conservatism of the people and the particularism of the peasant—one should conclude that the referendum marked a notable advance, even a revolution. This is true from several points of view—moral, social, fiscal, and agricultural.

The Man With the Spade

HE WOULD be idle, indeed, who could not yield himself to the rhythm of spading in a garden. To burnish steel in this fashion is far more natural to the thews of men than to brandish swords. It is true that the ground should be mellow, for greater pleasure, and neither too wet nor too dry, but a poor soil is better than none—for spading. And many and many an acre has the spade, or its equivalent, won for mankind, asking little odds of the soil if only steel might enter it. Acres, say you? Countries. Continents. Wherever you see a man spading in the garden, you are privileged to witness an unremitting, peaceful conquest.

But the talk was of rhythm. And there is rhythm to the using of a spade. Thrust. Surge. Swing. And thrust again. After a time, when one is quickened to the heartiness of it—the heartiness and the chant—spading in the garden can prove zestful even to one who, at all usual times, is given to indolence. He will quite astonish himself once he has the swing of it, and has learned that spade and man are kindred in labor. To turn the soil and shatter it, to free it to the sun, to leave it neatly dark and flawless behind one, without root or turf, becomes an increasing purpose. Here shall be the sweet corn. Yonder the Early Rose, than which there is no finer, comelier potato. And over there the tall peas shall strive sunward with their tendrils. There should be a robin following the man with the spade—a fat, ruddy and confident robin, well pleased with the man.

Thrust. Surge. Swing. And thrust again. It wakes a tune, a chanting, and on one's lips there is salt. The sun is high and it is time to be away to the office. So to rest on the shaft of the spade for a last moment, and to regard the garden. And, regarding it, to feel—if one never has gardened before—that somehow one should have been told of this. But if one ever has spaded a garden, a garden of genial, yielding soil, there is no need for telling. Of course, golf is good. And some will contend that it is excellent. But all this is true of spading as well—and spading was first.

Thanks to the Unknown Workman

A CONFERENCE of sales representatives met last summer in a western city, and at intervals during their stay their "chief" succeeded in taking some fine movies of their activities. So successful were the pictures that he decided to show them at the winter gathering of his salesmen and their families in a Florida city.

Not desiring to burden himself with projecting apparatus and an unwieldy screen, the business man on arrival at Jacksonville sought out a local photographer. "I have some films here," he explained to the man, "and I am anxious to rent a projector and a screen. Do you have them in stock and what will they cost me?"

The photographer had the articles, and said he would be glad to supply them for a night without charge. The business man insisted on payment, but to no effect. At the close of the motion-picture exhibit that night at the hotel, friends gathered around the business man to thank him for the pleasant memories he had brought them through his pictures.

"Don't thank me alone," remarked the chief, pleased by their enthusiasm. "The showing of this film would not have been possible without the co-operation of the photographer uptown who supplied me the projecting machine and the screen without cost."

And then the business man had a happy thought that gave significant completeness to the incident. "And while you are thanking people," he added, "why not thank the man who tanned a cowhide to make the leather for my camera; why not thank the workman who fashioned the lens that fixed the image upon a strip of film invented by another expert; why not thank Benjamin Franklin who discovered that a strange energy of the skies might be brought to earth? If it were not for this electric light socket, my friends, no pictures could have been shown here tonight. In fact, many anonymous workmen have given their best services to the pleasure of the evening."

The analogy of this little speech may be carried into every section of our common life. The world is a pattern made up of small human units that interlock and contribute beauty and utility to the whole. Recognition of this fact of our mutual interdependence—as individuals and as nations—should deepen and strengthen our sense of gratitude and make vocal our appreciation.

Health and Toads

EVEN as a child we remember being warned against toadstools (which, of course, are the stools on which toads sit). But now it appears that the toads themselves are being welcomed into the class of useful citizens. At least; if one may believe a story syndicated by "Science Service" and read doubtless as authoritative by thousands of persons, soon many will scarcely know how to get along without friend toad. For the venom of toads, we read, for centuries used in Europe as a source of poison and in China as a medicine, "contains potent principles that resemble drugs in therapeutic use today and may provide medicine with new weapons against heart disease."

But that is not all. The Chinese, says the item further, have long used dried toad venom in treating a large and startlingly varied group of physical difficulties. And what could be more natural than that America in the twentieth century should take over the medical fantasies of China in the Middle Ages. Dried toad venom—really there is something appealing about it that carries confidence! First get your large Chinese toad, then taunt it to make it angry, next isolate chemical substances from its dried venom, and there you are. Could you imagine a more logical formula as a basis for health?

A Tildenless Tennis Team?

A DAVIS Cup team without Tilden! Something like that must be the reaction of most American followers of international tennis competition to the announcement that four "youngsters" have been chosen as the United States team. So completely has "Big Bill" dominated American tennis for the last decade, and so many times has he won—almost single-handed—the emblem of world supremacy on the court for his country that he was considered virtually indispensable. Of course Tilden has declared that he was through with Davis Cup contests, but that decision has not been considered irrevocable, and, indeed, there is a belief that if needed in the challenge round the veteran might even yet be prevailed upon to help the young recruits who are expected to carry the American colors through the earlier rounds.

While three of the new team, George M. Lott Jr., Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn, represented the United States in the cup campaign last year, the latter two played only doubles, and chief reliance in the singles was placed on Tilden and Francis T. Hunter. The additional probability that Hunter—who was almost beaten in the Mason-Dixon tournament last week by R. Berkeley Bell, a Texas collegian chosen as alternate on the cup team—will not play for the United States this year, emphasizes the new reliance on youth. Not long ago it was France, with its rising young stars, Lacoste, Borotra and Cochet, which ended a monotonous period of American victories and threatened to retain supremacy for several years.

When "Little Bill" Johnston retired and France's victory of 1927 showed that "Big Bill" was getting past his prime, American tennis authorities began to look about for younger players who could fill their shoes. Several disappointing experiments were made and some of the most promising boys failed to develop as expected. Even with additional seasoning, none stands out now as another Tilden, but the sweep of Van Ryn and Allison through the doubles teams of Europe last summer and the steady improvement of several other young players, combined with the unfortunate retirement of Lacoste and the slowing up of Borotra, give Americans reason to hope that they can at least make things interesting for the cup holder if they reach the final round.

The passing of the colorful reign of Tilden—sincerely and widely regretted as it is—may yet prove a boon to tennis. A one-man dominance of any sport is seldom conducive to its widest development, and the very necessity of America relying on some of her younger stars should do much to bring them along. In the same way, an end of dominance by one or two nations in international competition would help to encourage tennis in several countries which have never attained the challenge round. Such close contests as that in which England has just defeated Germany by a brilliant stand after losing the first two out of five matches constitute the greatest need of tennis as a world sport.

Editorial Notes

From New York comes news of sandwiches in pink, green, and orchid bread, while the South predicts "cotton sandwiches." Looks as though the coming picnic season would be one full of surprises when the lunch hamper is unpacked.

A recent survey made in Elizabeth, N. J., indicates that as unemployment increases more books are taken from the public library. This is certainly better than having more liquor taken from the public houses.

Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, says that "new eras do not come out of old conditions merely by a new edict or a good resolution." Perhaps so, but neither can you make bricks without clay.

The head of the organized group against the Eighteenth Amendment says he does not know of a single benefit from national prohibition. Well, there are none so blind as those that will not see. Let it go at that.

And have you, by the way, recently been handed one of the "old-style" large-size dollar bills? How quickly one adapts oneself to new conditions and surroundings.

When Power Becomes an Emigrant

By FINLA G. CRAWFORD

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THE vital national problem of interstate transmission of electricity has recently come into the focus of public attention through the introduction by Senator Couzens of Michigan of a bill which would grant the Federal Power Commission authority to regulate interstate commerce in power. That transmission across state lines is a national problem was disclosed by the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research Report of 1926, which reported that 9.06 per cent of the total power generated crosses state lines. No study on a national scale has been made since, but the investigation recently undertaken in New York brings the situation in that State down to Jan. 1, 1929.

In view of the consolidation process now under way in connection with the expansion of holding companies, it may be anticipated that there will be a progressive increase of interstate transmission. The most economical utilization of natural resources, whether of water power or coal, dictates that state lines should not serve as a barrier to further regional rather than state development. The major considerations point to the desirability of making some provision in the law for facilitating control of interstate transmission. Evidence of the above tendencies may be found in the increased amounts of current imported and exported across state boundaries. Take New York State for example:

Year	Power generated	Exported	Imported	P. C. Exp't'd	P. C. Imp't'd
1926 ..	9,146,059,000	147,214,876	17,112,855	.0160	.00187
1928 ..	10,317,617,266	193,403,723	52,897,552	.0187	.00512

A concrete illustration of the failure of a state to regulate is found in the case of a small company in Pennsylvania purchased by a New York concern. Electricity was sold to the Pennsylvania company at 4 cents a kilowatt hour and distributed at a rate of 13 cents. The Pennsylvania Commission had no power to examine the basis of the rate, because its authority stopped at the state border. This is an instance of the need for some form of control over interstate transmission.

Another example was given in the case of the Iroquois Natural Gas Company of New York and the United Gas Company of Pennsylvania, which were said to be owned by the National Fuel Gas Company of New Jersey. The first company operated in New York and purchased gas from Pennsylvania. The New York Public Service Commission, having no jurisdiction over the Pennsylvania Company, and no access to its books, could not regulate rates to the consumer on a cost basis.

Add to the question of interstate transmission the creation of a holding company which is located in another state, but still manages the business of the operating companies in New York, and the problem of regulation becomes even more complicated. The Rockland Light & Power Company operates companies in two states, while it and its subsidiaries are under the control of a New Hampshire Corporation operating in Massachusetts. These are illustrations of the character of the problem and indicate the necessity for some form of control.

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Adequate regulation of rates is impossible unless a state commission can obtain information as to the costs of production and transmission. If the books and contracts are in another state, the facts for determining a rate base and costs of generation are lacking and effective regulation is balked. This lack of information may even extend to the salaries of the officers of the operating company, which may be paid by a foreign holding company.

When the proposition is accepted that a problem of interstate transmission does exist the next question centers about the means of control.

Two Supreme Court decisions must be discussed at this point in order to present the legal background of interstate transmission. The first is Pennnsylvania Gas Company v. Public Service Commission, 252 U. S. 23. In this case the court stated that, when gas is sold to a consumer across a state line, this transaction is not interstate commerce within the meaning of the Constitution. Therefore such transactions are subject to the control of the state commissions.

The second case is Public Utilities Commission v. Attleboro Steam & Electric Company, 273 U. S. 83. In this case the electricity was sold by one company to another and then distributed to consumers. The court held that this was interstate commerce within the meaning of the Constitution and that since interstate commerce is a delegated power of the Federal Government the state commissions could not control these transactions.

Under the Federal Constitution, if two or more states desire to make a compact or agreement to deal with a particular problem, this may be done if Congress and the state legislatures give their consent. The compact has been used in the Colorado River controversy and in a number of other cases. There is little doubt of its utility if the states can agree upon a common basis of action.

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The failure of the states to initiate action in this direction may explain in part the consideration now being given to the creation of a federal commission to regulate interstate transmission of power.

Senator Couzens of Michigan has introduced a bill which has as its aim the regulation of both communications and power by means of an amendment to the present Federal Power Commission law. Among other things this commission is to have authority over all electricity transmitted between states or between points within the same state when it passes through another state en route.

In settling power issues involving two or more states, the commission shall refer the question at issue to a federal agency to be known as a joint board. These joint boards are to be composed of one representative of each state in which the energy is produced or consumed. State representatives are to be selected in such manner as the state may by law provide. Joint boards will function even if a state fails to provide a representative on the board, and if a majority of states refuse to appoint a representative for the joint board, then the commission shall take original jurisdiction.

The Couzens bill makes possible joint agreements without the legal formalities of a compact which would require approval of Congress and the legislatures of the states concerned. In addition the plan has flexibility in that the boards would be dissolved when the work was completed, and a new board created to solve the next question. The Couzens bill provides that the federal commission should have power to settle the issues in case the states refuse to co-operate or fail to agree.

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The tendency in electrical transmission today is toward interconnections and the development of a national system. As this movement continues, the need for federal regulation will grow. The Couzens bill makes possible the utilization of members of the state commissions by making them an agency in interstate regulation. It will require no new legislation on the part of the state, except that the Legislature may by law provide the manner in which members of the joint board will be designated.

In order to provide for the control of electricity, which crosses state borders and which is not under supervision at present, it will be necessary either to use the compact method or for Congress to provide for federal control. As the joint board proposed by Senator Couzens provides for a considerable measure of flexibility and may be created and dissolved or even continued in accordance with the character of the issues under consideration, and furthermore, since a method for appeal is provided in case of disagreement, it is believed that the Couzens bill makes possible a combination of state and federal control that provides for a large amount of initiative and self-determination for the states on one hand, and such a degree of federal supervision on the other, as the prevalent tendencies in electrical development require.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

BERLIN had its thrill when the first wireless connection with Rio de Janeiro was opened with some ceremony in the Kaiserhof Hotel. Dr. von Schubert, State Secretary, exchanged greetings and congratulations with his Brazilian colleague, Dr. Pietro Vallosa at the other end—a distance of some 9000 kilometers—and cordial messages were sent by the German Government. Prof. Georg Bernhard, in his capacity of president of the Reich's Press Union and of the Fédération Internationale des Journalists, spoke into the microphone, as also did the Brazilian Ambassador, Guerra Duval, the Reich's post chief, and other prominent persons, sending congratulatory words and receiving similar replies. The first attempt to unite the two countries by wireless was pronounced a great technical success, but it was agreed that the Berlin messages were more distinctly heard than those from Rio.

Talking With Rio de Janeiro

Official announcements of the Graf Zeppelin's next long flight have followed this event. The airship will leave on her South American trip on May 10 and make a short landing at Seville to take up the mail sent by the Luft-Hansa, after which she will proceed over the Canary Islands to Rio de Janeiro where, if the weather proves favorable, a stay of three days and a circular flight over the city will be made; otherwise the ship will only pass over Rio without a landing. At Pernambuco the Graf Zeppelin will anchor for three days and at Havana a landing will again depend upon the weather. The return journey will include a three days' stay at Lakehurst, and the route to Friedrichshafen will again be via Seville.

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Should our daughters still play with dolls? This question was asked and answered before a most appreciative audience by Käthe Kruse, the originator of the charming dolls that are known by her name all the world over. Frau Kruse—she is the wife of the well-known sculptor, Prof. Max Kruse—had been invited to give an illustrated lecture in the Charlottenburg Town Hall upon toys in general for the benefit of the Students' Home in that district, but the projecting apparatus refusing to conform, she was compelled to forgo the pictures and gave an address upon "Dolls' Politics." So entertaining did this prove that the large audience never missed the screen illustrations and rewarded the lecturer with hearty applause. As was to be expected, Käthe Kruse advocated the playing with dolls as an educational factor for little girls. She reasoned that, therefore, if women are to serve the common weal they must, as little girls, be taught to develop the feminine qualities of long ago, and the best way to this end is playing with dolls. Thus says Käthe Kruse!

Learning Lessons From Dolls

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The egg campaign is in full swing in Berlin. Everywhere the public is being admonished to purchase the German Frischeier (fresh eggs) which have the Reich's Eagle stamped upon them as a guarantee of impeccability. In the daily papers an appeal on behalf of the home product is headed by the startling statement that some 300,000,000 marks are spent annually upon eggs from abroad. The appeal is signed by the Reich's Committee for Poultry and Egg Utilization, and some half dozen of the new German Frischeier, very fine specimens, with the Eagle in prominent position, are picturesquely displayed as an extra inducement.

Egg Campaign in Full Swing

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The large hall of Kroll's Establishment was crowded to the door to listen to the Parisienne, Suzanne Schreiber-Cremieux, who told her Berlin sisters about the real Parisian woman, the one whom comparatively few know—not the exponent of fashions and furbelows, but the serious worker for her country's good, whose aim is a world peace. "Our mission is peace," she said. "There is neither Parisienne nor Berlinerin. There are only women; women who want to understand each other; women who must know each other in order to eliminate the hostility that the men have made; women who desire to educate their children in the one thought: peace." She concluded with the words: "My language is different from that of the people of Germany, but my heart speaks the same tongue as they do." These words met with an echo in the hearts of her hearers, and another step has been taken toward friendship between the two nations.

The Real Parisian Woman

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There is good news for American tourists. While fees for visés on passports are still demanded in several countries of Europe, Germany has abolished them altogether. There are no longer debarkation charges, and no special taxes are imposed on visitors from the United States. The German railway authorities are announcing some gratifying prospects regarding the speeding up of their trains. The summer time-table which comes into operation in May, will cut down the running time on a number of important routes and also improve connections. One striking improvement will be the reduction of the running time between Berlin and Moscow from forty-seven to thirty-eight and three-quarters hours.

Germany Abolishes Visé Fees